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LOCAL NOTICES.

Dry Goods At wholesale.
We are offering bargains from a full stock—many goods at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., 56 Market street.

Grand Masquerade.
(By request of nearly two hundred ladies and gentlemen) at the Rink, Thursday evening. No gentlemen allowed to appear in ladies' costume. Admission to spectators as usual. Central R'k cars can be obtained by the regular patrons of the Rink only) at any time before five o'clock Thursday afternoon, from K. G. Hervey, General Manager.

Pocket Traveling Flask.
Of the latest styles and the first assortment in the city, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Blankets.
Closing out cheap, at Barker's.

Empress Kid Gloves.
The best in the market, selling at $1 25 a pair, at G. Schleiter & Co.'s, 92 Market street.

See
The beautiful shifting Long Cloth, 12½ cents, at Barker's

Health the Highest Blessing.
A circular free to everybody. Address E. S. Ayer, M. D., 124 Smithfield street.

Linen Goods.
Table Linens, Napkins, Doyles, Towels and Towelings, wonderfully cheap, at Barker's.

Trunks, Trunks.
At John Bell's No. 25 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Leaf Tobacco.
HAVANA, YARA, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, by John Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel E. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Gaines case was before the Supreme Court again on Tuesday.

George Bibby & Co., and Connery & Hicks, brewers in Glens Falls, New York, have been arrested for making incorrect returns.

Salem, Massachusetts, is supplied with water at an expense of $1,000,000.

A fire in Frankfort, Ky., Tuesday destroyed buildings covering about two hundred and fifty square feet of ground, opposite the Capitol House. It took fire in Newell & Church's stables. Loss, $200,000.

Secretary Seward has officially announced that the act to suspend the further reduction of the currency has become a law, notwithstanding that the President failed to return it to Congress.

Montana papers report Governor Smith, of that Territory, seriously ill, but slowly recovering.

The Government Commissioners have accepted another section of the Union Pacific Railroad, carrying it forty miles west of Cheyenne. A large amount of railroad iron is arriving at Cheyenne for spring operations.

An Atlanta, Georgia, dispatch dated the 4th, states that General Meade's letter informing the Convention that he will only sanction the payment of thirty thousand dollars more out of the State Treasury for Convention expense, has caused considerable sensation and harsh comment. The relief question will be settled to-morrow.

Thomas Chandler has been arrested for participating in a prize fight with Dooney Harris, in California, in April last, and released on one thousand dollars bail. The authorities of Contra Costa are committing and indicting about a thousand citizens of San Francisco for the same offense.

The wheat export from California for January, was 29,000 tons, valued at a million two hundred thousand dollars, making nineteen cargoes, sixteen of which went to Europe. The four shipments were fifty-five thousand four hundred barrels, valued at four hundred and seven thousand dollars.

One of the most terrific storms ever known in New Foundland has been experienced within the last two or three days. It is reported thirty people perished from cold and in the snow.

The Minnesota House has passed a bill making eight hours a day's work for females and children under eighteen.

John Gee has been sentenced to be hung on the 28th of April, for the murder of Alexander Campbell at New Ulm, Minnesota, last year.

The Gayoso Savings Institution, the oldest bank in Memphis, suspended yesterday. It is understood the liabilities exceed half a million.

Willis Hall, a Memphis freeman, was arrested yesterday at the instance of his wife for raping his step-daughters, aged 11 and 13 years. He was committed in default of two thousand dollars bail.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the New Jersey Legislature last night passed resolutions unanimously recommending the nomination of Ex-Governor Joel Parker for the Presidency.

A Montreal dispatch of the 4th, says: It is reported here that a crisis is imminent in the Dominion Cabinet, and that seats will be offered to Mr. Howe and other Nova Scotia leaders. A telegram has been received here from the Mayor of Halifax contradicting the statement that disaffection exists in Nova Scotia. He says that a wide want does prevail among fishermen. The House of Representatives met at Halifax to day at three o'clock. An address to the Governor is passed passed without a division, and will be formally presented to his Excellency to-morrow.

Advices from Crete to the 11th of January, state that the Turks acknowledged that Ali Pasha entirely failed in his mission, and it was believed he was ordered to return to Constantinople. Many of the Cretan Turks were beginning to express themselves favorably on the subject of an eventual annexation of the island to Greece. Saba Pasha, the newly named Turkish Governor of Sphakia, was twice attacked by the people of the Province while proceeding to take possession of his command, and was compelled to retrace his steps after losing some of his followers. Seven more Provinces had voted for a union with Greece. The Cretans have at this day declared themselves by 29,000 votes, free from the Sultan, forming a part of the dominion of King George. The Russian vessels were engaged in saving women and children from the brutality of the soldiers.

BY MAILS.

In some of the shoe towns business is starting up, and many men and women who have been idle for weeks and months now find employment. Still there are a large number out of work, and probably there will be for weeks to come.

The American horse railway cars are finding great favor in the old world. But in Paris, the first city that has adopted them extensively, the cars are run by a flat wheel, without a flange, upon a flat rail, the vehicle being kept in place by a central fifth wheel, running in a grooved central rail. This wheel can be raised by the driver, when the car easily runs off the track to turn out for a car coming from an opposite direction.

The Copperhead papers have claimed that the recent municipal election in Cheyenne resulted in the victory of their party. The fact is the contest possessed no political significance. If it did, it was certainly against the Copperheads. The *Gazette* states the result as follows: "The Democrats elected a City Treasurer, City Marshal and two Councilmen, while the Republicans elected the Mayor, City Clerk and four members of Council."

It now appears that it was not either Mrs. Akers or Mr. Ball who first in verse desired their respective mothers to rock them to sleep. As long ago as 1859, a blacksmith, residing at Lexington, Georgia, named Edward Young, contributed the poem to the *Southern Field and Fireside*. This is vouched for in print by the compositor who set it up.

Georgia seems to be gathering a very fair crop of cotton this winter. The Columbus *Sun* of the 25th ult. says that 61,578 bales had been already received there; and that it was confidently expected that the amount would reach 80,000 bales before the season closed. Up to the above date Montgomery had received 54,000 bales, and Macon about 58,500 bales.

Cars from Boston to Cheyenne are running.

A Memphis dispatch says: Coal is being received daily on the Memphis and Charleston railroad from Alabama. Dealers in it claim it to be superior to Pittsburgh coal.

There are twenty-five Missionary Societies whose missionaries are laboring chiefly in India, of which one is in Ireland, three in Scotland, four on the continent of Europe, eight in England, eighty in America. Besides these, there are seven societies for the promotion of literature and general education. These societies maintain some five hundred and fifty missionaries, and with the various Tract and Bible Societies, expend, annually about $1,250,000. The India government, in addition to its support of education alone upward of $3,500,000 per annum.

The discoveries of gold, silver and galena, in Polk and Sevier counties, Arkansas, are causing much excitement, and, in spite of the inclement weather, people are flocking to the district in great numbers. A branch Government land office has been established in the neighborhood of the diggings, to facilitate the location of claims.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1868. NO. 124.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

SECRETARY STANTON'S SUSPENSION

President's Reasons Therefor Made Public.

S. S. Cox's Nomination Favorably Reported.

Impeachment Again Agitated.

The New Financial Policy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1868.

Injunction of Secrecy Removed.

The Senate, in Executive session, to-day removed the injunction of secrecy from the President's message, on the causes of suspension of Secretary Stanton. As the document in question has long since been published, it is not known exactly what object was in view in authorizing its publicity at this time.

The Austrian Mission.

In the Executive session of the Senate to-day the nomination of S. S. Cox as Minister to Austria was favorably reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. No action was taken upon it, but it is manifest that it will not be confirmed without a struggle.

The Revenue Commissionership.

The nomination of General Wisewell as Commissioner of Internal Revenue was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Patent Commissioner.

It was expected that the Committee on Patents would report adversely in the case of Mr. Bishop, nominated for Commissioner of Patents, but no report was made.

Impeachment Again.

The subject of impeachment is again very freely talked of in Radical circles, and there is a strong disposition to bring it before the House again in the confident once that it will meet with more success than when it was last up.

The Long Loan Bill.

The Finance Committee of the Senate were in session nearly all day to-day. They are progressing rapidly in the discussion of the loan bills now before them, and enough has already been developed to show that a long loan bill will very soon be reported. The only difference among the members is as to the rate of interest. Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, is for a low rate not exceeding four per cent.; Mr. Sherman is for five per cent.; others are for 4½. On a test vote in the Committee to-day a majority declared in favor of the free banking system, the main features of which are embodied in Mr. Henderson's bill, introduced a few weeks since. It has been manifest for some time that the committee would report either for the abolition of the national banking system, or for making it free. They have agreed to the latter proposition.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Arkansas Convention.

MEMPHIS, February 5.—The *Appeal's* Little Rock special, to-day says: The Committee on Penitentiary made a report in the Convention to-day, which, among other things, charged the last Legislature with sending a delegation to Washington to revel in debauchery and drunkenness with the President, thus squandering a large amount collected by taxation of whites and negroes. Phillips (white) and Mason (colored) of the Committee, wanted to make a minority report, as they could not subscribe to it, especially in reference to the treatment of prisoners. Gault also wanted further time, and thought he could show that under the present contractor the convicts have been whipped to death. It was accordingly made the special order for Friday.

Mr. Rinds (Radical) offered a resolution that the Convention is opposed to an amalgamation of races, and instructing the next Legislature to make laws prohibiting it. After various amendments, tending to bring the Radicals to vote, making it a clause in the constitution, and not to refer it to the Legislature, they were voted down and the resolution adopted by a party vote, showing that it was not offered in good faith, but for political effect.

South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, February 5.—In the Convention the bill of rights was read the first time. It is liberal in its provisions. The right of suffrage is asserted without qualifications. The judiciary, with a few exceptions, will be elected by the people for terms ranging from one to four years. The entire judicial system of the State is changed, and the expense of legal machinery is greatly increased. A new penal code is to be prepared and revised *decennially*. The Constitution provides for a school system, with compulsory attendance for four months of all children between the ages of six and sixteen. A reformatory school and agricultural college are to be established. All schools and colleges supported by public funds will be open to all, irrespective of race or color.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, February 5.—In the Convention the fifth section of the ordinance of executive was adopted, with an amendment requiring the assent of two-thirds of the members of the Legislature to call an extra session.

Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, February 5.—The Convention met and adjourned to give way to the Republican nominating convention. The latter was fully attended. B. B. Eggleston, President of the Reconstruction Convention, was nominated for Governor.

Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, February 5.—The Convention passed the relief clause by yeas 82, nays 45. It denies jurisdiction to the courts over all debts contracted prior to the surrender, but leaves it discretionary with the majority of the Legislature to confer jurisdiction in all cases except as to the purchase of slaves.

Richardson, the member of the Convention who was shot by Simmons on the 24, will probably not recover.

Louisiana Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—The Convention to-day appointed a committee to investigate the city charter, and report the changes necessary. The vote yesterday on the question of mixed schools was almost unanimous.

Articles 143 to 148, under the title of militia, were adopted to-day. Citizens disfranchised by the Constitution on the Confederation are not liable to militia duty. Militia officers will take the oath prescribed for United States army officers and State officers.

Article 149 prescribes the method of amending the Constitution. A majority of votes are required to ratify the amendment.

North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, February 5.—The Convention to-day passed the relief measure, which had been under consideration two days, nearly as reported by the Committee.

The Conservative Convention met to-day. About fifty counties were represented by about three hundred delegates. R. H. Smith, of Halifax, was temporary chairman, and W. H. Graham permanent President, with thirteen Vice Presidents. The editors in attendance were chosen Secretaries. The best spirit prevails. Many of the ablest men in the State are present.

COLUMBIA, IND.

Baggage Car on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Track Burned—Corpse Burned Up.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBIA, IND., February 6, 1868.

A baggage car on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, bound west, caught fire from sparks from a locomotive near this place to-day and was entirely consumed, with most of its contents, consisting of a large amount of passengers' baggage and express goods, the latter mostly oysters. A corpse bound to Chicago was burned.

Public Finances.

It appears that Secretary McCulloch has been selling Ten-forty Bonds, during the last month, to the extent of about fifteen millions. Owing to the heavy demands from the War Department, on account of the Indian war and other Departments of the Government, the Secretary found himself short of funds during the last month, and the sale was to supply this deficiency. The public debt statement for January will, in consequence, show a large indebtedness of the Government over that of December. The decrease in revenue receipts during the last two months, and their continued diminution, will necessitate a still further sale of these bonds to supply funds to meet the required requisitions. It is understood that the Secretary is disposing of these bonds under an old Act of Congress, and that he has a considerable amount yet on hand which he will dispose of if the exigencies of the Department should require it.

XLth CONGRESS.

Defense of Gen. Meade and Officers.

Bills Passed to Provide Counsel.

Senator Morrill on Reconstruction.

Garrett Davis's Views in 1862.

Forfeiture of Southern Railway Lands.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1868.

In the Senate to-day a bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to employ counsel for General Meade and his officers in any suits that may be brought against them for acts committed under the reconstruction laws. This was done because of Attorney General Stanbery's known belief that these laws are unconstitutional, and his unfitness, therefore, to defend officers for acts done under their authority. The same bill afterwards passed the House.

The reconstruction debate was continued in a speech by Mr. Morrill, of Maine. In the course of his remarks Mr. Morrill created a good deal of amusement by quoting a series of resolutions offered by Garrett Davis in 1862, in which the right of Congress to reduce the rebel States to loyalty, in the event of their continued resistance, is distinctly asserted. Mr. Davis promised to explain the matter in a speech a few days hence, but Mr. Morrill said that was unnecessary, and that the only question was whether Mr. Davis or Mr. Sumner was entitled to the credit of first announcing the territorial doctrine of Congress. He said he had never attempted to go as far as the Davis resolutions went. Mr. Drake has the floor for to-morrow.

In the House to-day John Beatty, member of Congress elect from the Eighth District of Ohio to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hamilton, appeared and qualified by taking the oath of office.

The House resumed as unfinished business the bill pending yesterday to declare forfeited certain lands heretofore granted to the Southern State for railroad purposes, and after exemplifying the Selma and Decatur Railroad the bill passed by 13 majority.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill relative to the rights of American citizens abroad, and Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, read a speech against it, which he did not regard as meeting the case. No vote was reached.

Messrs. Logan and Marshall, of Illinois, had a personal explanation over the revision of his own speech by the latter. Mr. Logan claiming that Mr. Marshall had made it twice as long in the *Globe* instead of printing it as he delivered it in the House. Sharp words finally resulted. The West Point bill was taken up and, pending, the rest of the day.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1868.

SENATE.

Several Executive communications of no general interest were referred.

Mr. HENDERSON presented a petition of the St. Louis Board of Trade, praying a subsidy for a railroad as now granted to the Union Pacific Road.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to employ counsel in certain cases to defend Generals Meade et al., or any other officer proceeded against because of the reconstruction acts. In reply to a question by Mr. HENDRICKS, he presented a letter from the Secretary of War, saying those Generals had applied for counsel to defend a claim against the proceedings of Governor Jenkins.

Mr. HOWARD remarked that the Attorney General had on important occasions declined to appear and defend in the Supreme Court, and had thus solemnly pledged the country.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the Attorney General, having openly committed himself against the constitutionality of a law, ought not to be called on any case under it, and he should not be considered because he had been required to advise the President in his judicial capacity in regard to the law.

Mr. JOHNSON fully agreed with the Senator from Ohio. The President of the Government had a right to call upon the Attorney General, who had acted, in giving his opinion, honestly, whether mistaken or not, and doubtless the Senator from Michigan would have acted in the same manner.

Mr. HOWARD said if the Attorney General was conscientiously of opinion the reconstruction laws were unconstitutional, the simple remedy was for him to resign. Congress would do forgive him into contempt for such conduct. He could allow some gentleman to appear who won't perform his duty.

Mr. DAVIS here recited the circumstances of the Mudd case, and declared that the Attorney General could not do otherwise than he had done.

Mr. HENDRICKS argued that neither the Attorney General nor any other lawyer should sink his convictions for any purpose, and asked whether the Senate thought that gentleman should appear before a court or a cabinet in any case whatever, and maintain an act of Congress as law when he believed the Constitution to be the law.

Mr. HOWARD said the Attorney General's opinion was given when the bill passed by a two-thirds vote, and he again condemned the course of the Attorney General.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked if the passage of a bill by a two-third vote made it constitutional.

Mr. HOWARD—I think it does.

Mr. HENDRICKS continued, alluding to the employment of counsel at a large expense by departments heretofore when the authorized counsel was in court. He believed this was simply an effort to make a parade before Congress and the country when no case was brought against the Generals.

After further discussion, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the act of February, 1863, to supply vacancies in the Executive Departments in certain cases.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to amend the act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of the Indian reservation in Minnesota for their benefit. Referred.

Mr. TOMEROY introduced a bill to extend the pre-emption and homestead laws over certain lands therein named, and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to amend the act donating lands in certain States for the benefit of agricultural colleges, and mechanical arts. Referred.

Mr. DRAKE offered a joint resolution for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and machinery. Referred.

Mr. ROSS presented resolutions of the State of Kansas, praying the extension of the jurisdiction of Kansas courts over Indian Territory. Also, a petition for the sale of Osage Indian reservation. Referred. Also a resolution in regard to the protection of American citizens abroad. Referred.

Mr. NORTON introduced a petition on the same subject.

The supplementary reconstruction bill was taken up.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, spoke in its favor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATATIVES.

Mr. BEATTY, member elect from Ohio, had the oath of office administered to him by the Speaker.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing the building of a railroad from Washington City to connect with the Northern Central at or near the State line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Ordered printed and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Senate bill for the protection in certain cases of persons making disclosures as parties or testifying as witnesses, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

The amendment of Mr. ARNELL, to exempt from forfeiture the lands of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad was agreed to—yeas 87, nays 58.

Mr. TABOR moved to table the bill. Rejected—68 to 84.

The amendment of Mr. PILE, to exempt the lands of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company was agreed to.

The bill was then passed—yeas 86, nays 73.

YEAS.		
Anderson,	Ferry,	Perham,
Argyle,	Fields,	Pike,
Ashley, O.	Garfield,	Paisely,
Baker,	Handy,	Price,
Beaman,	Higby,	Raum,
Beaty,	Hoiman,	Sawyer,
Benton,	Hopkins,	Schenck,
Bingham,	Hunter,	Schumeh,
Boutwell,	Judd,	Shanks,
Brandegee, Pa;	Julian,	Spalding,
Buckland,	Kelley,	Stevens, R. H;
Butler,	Kelsey,	Stevens, Pa;
Cake,	Koontz,	Stokes,
Carey,	Lawrence, O;	Taylor,
Churchill,	Logan,	Trimble, Tenn;
Clark, O.	Longbridge,	Trowbridge,
Clark, Kansas;	Lynch,	Upson,
Cobb,	Maynard,	VanAernam,
Cook,	McClurg,	Van Horn, N. Y.
Cook,	Mercur,	Van Horn, Mo;
Connell,	Miller,	Ward,
Covode,	Moore,	Washburn, Ind;
Cullom,	Morehead,	Washburn, Ill;
Dawes,	Morrill,	Washburn, Wis;
Dodge,	Myers,	Welker,
Eckley,	Newcomb,	Williams, Ind;
Eggleston,	O'Neill,	Wilson, Iowa;
Ela,	Orth,	Wilson, O—86.
Eliot,	Paine,	
Farnsworth,		

NAYS.		
Allison,	Goldy,	Mungen,
Adams,	Gravely,	Niblack,
Archer,	Griswold,	Nicholson,
Axtell,	Grover,	Pomeroy,
Baker,	Haight,	Peters,
Baldwin,	Hill,	Phelps,
Banks,	Hooper,	Pile,
Barnum,	Hotchkiss,	Poland,
Beck,	Hubbard,	Randall,
Benjamin,	Humphreys,	Randall,
Blaine,	Jenckes,	Ross,
Boyd,	Johnson,	Stigreaves,
Boyer,	Jones,	Starkweather,
Brooks,	Kerr,	Stewart,
Burr,	Kitchen,	Taber,
Chanler,	Lafin,	Taylor,
Dixon,	Mallory,	Thomas,
Dodge,	Marshall,	Trimble,
Driggs,	Marvin,	Twitchell,
Eldridge,	McCormick,	Van Trump
Ferris,	McCulloch,	Washburn, Mass;
Fox,	Morgan,	Williams, Pa;
Hale,	Morrissey,	Woodbridge,
Grosbrenner,	Morrison,	Wright—72.

The House proceeded to the consideration of

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Speech of Hon. John Bright.

He Pleads the Cause of Ireland.

The Arrest of Irish Americans.

OPINION OF THE "THUNDERER."

Strike of Cabmen in Liverpool.

The Pope and Victor Emanuel.

Reception of Italian Minister at Berlin.

Popular Tumults in Italy.

ASSASSINATION IN LONDON.

Speech of John Bright.

LONDON, February 5.—At a great meeting at Birmingham yesterday, John Bright made a speech. He pleaded the wrongs of Ireland in part extenuation of the late Fenian outrages, and begged for a church reform. Mr. Bright said there was nothing the United States Government could do if Ireland were part and parcel of the United States, that England might not do also if she would.

Arrest of Irish Americans.

LONDON, February 5.—The London *Times* has an editorial to-day on the arrest of Irish Americans. It admits the imprisonment of Train at Cork was a mistake, but says it should be distinguished from the arrest of Irishmen who came over here with the secret intention of creating a revolt against the Government.

The Cabmen's Strike.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—The strike of the cabmen in this city still continues, to the great annoyance of all classes. At present there is no prospect of a compromise.

Another Farce.

CORK, February 5.—Early this morning a considerable body of men, supposed to be Fenians, were discovered in the vicinity of Macroom Castle, about twenty miles west of this city. They appeared to be preparing to make an attack upon the castle and the authorities of the town of Macroom were notified of this danger. A strong force of policeman were forthwith ordered to the ground, and as soon as they appeared the Fenians dispersed in all directions.

The Pope and Victor Emanuel.

FLORENCE, February 5.—The Pope recently ordered the Catholic clergy to have a *Te Deum* sung in all the churches of Italy for the victory of the Papal arms at Mentana. King Victor Emanuel has issued a proclamation prohibiting the holding of religious ceremonies for such purpose within the kingdom.

Reception of Italian Minister.

PARIS, February 5.—The *Moniteur* gives an account of the reception of Signor Berenhi, the new Italian Minister to Berlin, by the King of Prussia. The King warmly welcomed him as the first Ambassador from Italy accredited to the North German Confederation, and congratulated him upon his appointment, declaring it was a new pledge of peace.

Assassination.

LONDON, Evening, February 5.—A man named Chatterton was shot in the street to-day, and badly if not fatally, wounded. The assassin was instantly arrested, and gave the name of Jem Meddles. From his declaration it seems he mistook Chatterton for James Bird, the workman, who was an important witness for the government in the affair of the Clerkenwell explosion, and who, at the examination before the police court, identified one of them as the man that fired the powder. It is said Meddles is half witted, and the belief is general that he is the tool of other parties, who prompted him to commit the deed. The shot took effect in the throat of Chatterton, where it made an ugly wound. He still lives, but his recovery is doubtful.

Outbreak in Padua.

FLORENCE, February 5.—Fresh Papal tumults are reported in Padua yesterday. The government is taking every means to restore order.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—The steamer Pennsylvania, from New York, arrived to-day.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, February 5.—Consols closed money 93¾, 93⅞; shares of Illinois Central 87¾; Erie 35¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, February 5.—Cotton closed firm with a moderate business; middling uplands is quoted at 12¼; middling Orleans 12¾; sales of 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Corn 1s. lower; mixed Western, wheat 1s. 6d. lower; white California and Chicago 1s. 6d. lower. Peas 2s. 6d. lower. Pork 5s. 6d. for American. Lard 2s. 6d. for Western. Beef 10s. 6d. Pork 5s. 6d. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon 48s.

OHIO NEWS.

There are six newspapers published in Medina county and three more are talked of. There is no Democratic paper in the county.

The Wadsworth *Enterprise* states that within a circle of six miles around that place there are sixteen mining points for coal, connected with Lake Erie, which seem inexhaustible. One company is prepared to furnish 200,000 tons per year. In view of the immense coal resources, the *Enterprise* urges the importance of making Wadsworth a point in running the new railroad through Medina county.

General Straight, of Libby Prison notoriety, spent a few days in Steubenville, Ohio, this week.

The old Franklin Bank, of Columbus, a branch of the old State Bank of Ohio, still has out, unredeemed, over seventeen thousand dollars of their circulating notes. Where they are, nobody knows. The bank would gladly redeem every one of them.

A grain elevator, one hundred by fifty feet, will be erected in Dayton during the coming season.

Among the important projects on foot among the capitalists of Dayton is that of a rolling mill. Although Dayton is the third city in population in the State, it is probably the first in enterprise.

Fares and Freights on the Pacific Railways.

The Chicago *Tribune* in an article on the management of the Union and Central Pacific Railways says: The present exactions of fares and freights are out of all reason and cruelly oppressive. The effect of their continuance will be to impede, instead of further the development of the mineral region, to discourage emigration thither, and to render the cost of living unnecessarily and immoderately high in the mines, and of consequence make the extraction of the precious metals from the ores unprofitable and impossible. This rapacious policy on the part of the companies is short-sighted and foolish. But it is hard to make monopolies understand the error committed by overcharging the public. They look at the matter from a single standpoint, viz.: To obtain the largest possible sum of money from the people for the worst and least amount of service. This is a penny wise and pound foolish principle, and is the universal practice of all unrestrained corporations.

The Unhappy Family.

The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes: It is gratifying to announce that there are indications of a very broad split among the Democracy of Maryland. It is said that Hon. Montgomery Blair and the "family" are dissatisfied with the manage ment of the party and its present leaders; that he opposes Maryland sending a delegation to the Democratic Convention in favor of Pendleton, and urgently advocates Johnson's claims for renomination, and hence his endeavors to defeat a split in the Democratic party for this purpose. He (Blair) drove Swann into the Democratic party, as he boasted that he would do, and will now drive him out again, if the statement be correct. Let the fight go on.

Ole Bull, Camilla Urso and Miss Topp were together at a party the other evening. "You play beautifully, my child," said the Norwegian to Miss Topp; "but you can't do the greatest music." No woman can; it takes the biceps of a man." "My arm is strong enough," answered the brilliant young pianist, laughing. "I break my piano as well as a man could, and Steinway has to send me a new one every week." "Ah," said the wounded Bull, turning to Madame Urso, "you see how these people treat their pianos. They bang them, they beat them, they kick them, they smash them to pieces; but our fiddles! *how we love them!*"

A LONG JOURNEY.—Through freight lines on the various railroads of the country are working a great revolution in the freight traffic; or the companies interested in them. One of the freight cars of the Red Line Transit Company, loaded in Boston one day last week with merchandise consigned to Messrs. A. S. Day & Co., Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, passed through Buffalo, New York, on Monday morning. The destination of the car is a station on the Union Pacific Railway, 1,000 miles west of Chicago. The car will go a total distance of 2,060 miles on the trip.

The Columbus (Miss.) *Index* says it is rumored that fifteen hundred freedmen in Lowndes county, in that State, signed their names to a scheme for colonizing in Liberia. Nothing better than this can be done by our freedmen, provided the emigration is not too large at once.

HARRISBURG.

A Pension for Colonel Wm. Diehl.

Authorizing Appeals to Supreme Court.

Hickman's Constitutional Amendments.

The Intelligence Test for Voters.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 5, 1868.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Errett, granting a pension to Wm. Diehl, a soldier of 1812.

Also extending to the borough of Mount Washington the vehicle license law of March 30, 1860.

Also, authorizing appeals to Supreme Court from decisions of Quarter Sessions in pauper cases.

Bills Passed Finally.

Changing the name of the Pittsburgh News paper and Printing Company to Commercial Printing Company of Pittsburgh, and incorporating the same.

After the passage of several unimportant local bills, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Constitutional Amendments.

Mr. Hickman's proposed Constitutional amendments, reducing the pay of Legislators to seven hundred dollars, striking the word "white" from the Constitution, and introducing the intelligence test for voters, were discussed till after dark. The Committee had reported them with a negative recommendation, but had inserted one thousand dollars instead of seven hundred.

Pending discussion, adjourned. The bill is made the special order for Tuesday evening next.

Election Precincts in Allegheny County.

The following is the act reported in the Senate, relative to election precincts in Allegheny county.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county is hereby empowered to divide the several townships and wards of said county into two or more election precincts upon the petition of a majority of the qualified voters of any township which it may be proposed so to divide; Provided, That no township shall be so divided as to contain less than one hundred voters; the metes and bounds of each precinct so created shall be specially described in the order of the court, and the county shall take notice of the same, and be guided by the same in the appointment of officers of election in said county.

SECTION 2. The provisions of this act shall not constitute separate or independent districts, but the judges of election of each precinct created by the division of any township shall meet at the place in the respective townships, at the time of holding the general election, and there make up a return of the votes polled in their respective districts, and deliver the same to the Return Judge.

SECTION 3. The voters of each precinct shall elect one Judge of Election and two Inspectors of Election, according to the regulations prescribed in this Commonwealth, on the day appointed by law for the election of township officers, and all elections in each shall be held and conducted in all respects in the manner prescribed by law.

SECTION 4. When any election precinct is created under this act, the said Court of Common Pleas shall appoint the first Judge and Inspectors of Election, who shall act as such until their successors are duly elected.

SECTION 5. The election officers of the precincts in any authorized, shall receive the same compensation as the same officers receive for attending the general election in the township in which they reside.

SECTION 6. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Railway Matters.

New Projects—Lease of Bellefontaine Railroad—Matters of General Interest.

A meeting was held at Mount Vernon, Ohio, last week to discuss the subject of a railroad from Coshocton, through Delaware and Mount Vernon to Bellefontaine. A committee was appointed to collect facts and examine routes. The project is earnestly advocated by those on the route.

—The meeting at Wellington, Ohio, on Monday evening, relative to a railroad from Toledo to Massillon, was largely attended, delegates being present from some forty towns. The business committee reported, recommending that preliminary surveys of two routes be made, that an executive committee of twenty-three be appointed by the Convention, two members from Toledo, two from Massilon and one from each of the other towns on the proposed routes, whose business it shall be to have the surveys made, effect the organization of a corporation to be known as the Toledo, Wellington and Massillon Railroad, and raise the necessary funds to carry out the preliminary work. The committee also recommended that the road be built as a separate line, so as not to pay tribute to any other road, that it be a narrow gauge, and that it be located as nearly as possible, 08 air line from Toledo to Massillon. The report was unanimously adopted. A second meeting was held the same day by the delegates from along the line of the Bellefontaine route, at which a similar meeting was adopted.

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☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL '68 the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

IT is an old saying that a man is known by the company he keeps; and the Pittsburgh *Post* probably had it in mind, when it referred to the nomination of "BENTON" KERR for Marshal, as an indication that the President had determined to call around him "his only friends." Mr. JOHNSON, in the quality of his "friends" had become considerably reduced, we know, but we had not suspected that his poverty was of so abject a character as this nomination would seem to indicate.

WE are glad to see that Mayor MCMICHAEL, of Philadelphia, has caused the arrest of an agent engaged in selling the lewd and indecent illustrated weeklies recently started in New York. We hope Mayor HOFFMAN and our Metropolitan Police will take prompt measures to suppress these obscene prints here, where they originate.

We wish we could have the opportunity of commending Mayor BLACKMORE and his new police on their vigilance in suppressing this nuisance. He can count confidently on the support of the moral sense of the community in doing as Mayor MCMICHAEL has done, and his course we beg to commend as a worthy example.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* is "grieved" because the press does not beslaver the Western members for passing the Connellsville repeal bill, and intimates that injustice has in some way been done to them. Our Harrisburg contemporary, we have observed, is nothing if not sycophantic. It has the same words and phrases for every one and on all occasions; and without feeling at all disposed to question its "style," we must conclude that with most persons nothing could be more offensive. To immoderately praise Representatives for performing their duty, is another way, sometimes, to convey the impression that possibly they might have failed. So far as we know, the press of the State, particularly in the West, know how to appreciate and commend faithfulness in office, and will applaud without any prompting from the *Telegraph*.

THE passage in the House of the Free Railroad Bill evinces promptness, to say the least,—presuming that the bill is not crippled. We cannot do less than say it is a gratifying manifestation of a disposition to legislate for the people; and that it vindicates Speaker DAVIS and those who supported him from the aspersions of their opponents. It is stated that "the battle will be fought out in the Senate," from which we infer that the bill is good enough to provoke the determined hostility of the old opposition. This is a good sign; and it ought to nerve the Republicans in the Senate—who are solemnly pledged for the law—to make short work of it. The Republican members of the House have, we believe, observed the pledges given to the people, and done their duty. We hope to record that the Republican Senators did theirs also.

INSPECTING PETROLEUM.

As we understand the bill before the Legislature creating the office of Inspector of Petroleum at Philadelphia, its object is to protect consumers from the impositions of manufacturers and dealers who palm off an inferior for the best article. Any oil for illumination is a fraud if it is less than one hundred and ten proof, and no oil should be sold which has not been subjected to the "fire test." Now if the bill in question will insure this test, and consequently protect consumers from the gross frauds which are almost universally practiced on them, we want it to apply to Allegheny county. If the bill is right in other respects, we hope our Representatives will serve their constituents by giving them the benefit of its provisions. At any rate, whether through this bill or some other, community here demands protection from impositions perpetrated in the sale of petroleum for common consumption. Only a small part of that which is retailed for immediate consumption is up to the one hundred and ten standard, although the highest price is paid. All sorts of trash is sold for pure carbon oil, much if not most of which, however, we are glad to learn, comes from somewhere else than Pittsburgh manufacturers. The Government inspection is so thorough that very little that is not genuine is exported; and our refiners ship nearly all they make. Other places, however, prefer to make an inferior article, and fraudulently flood the home market. It is from this that community needs to be protected.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND GENERAL GRANT.

These letters, published in our paper of yesterday, have no doubt been read by all who take an interest in the politics of the present. They throw no uncertain light on the characters of both the prominent parties involved in the controversy to which they relate. Or rather it would be more correct to say that both the distinguished letter-writers appear in their well-known characters, and that the charge of inconsistency can be justly alleged against neither, on the ground of anything which this correspondence presents. The great question of policy, and even the nice question of punctilio involved in the removal and reinstatement of Mr. STANTON, which may be described as the original and remote occasions of this correspondence, are for the moment, cast into the shade by the more personal and exciting question of veracity, which is its immediate subject. One of the old philosophers having been asked what a man gains by telling a falsehood, replied, "not to be believed when he tells the truth." Undoubtedly, in a controversy of this kind, established character for truthfulness of speech and conduct is a most weighty consideration, and gives one an almost overpowering advantage against an antagonist not so armed.

Few persons will finish the perusal of these letters without recollecting the statement—now known to be false—issued from the White House and designed to injure Commissioner ROLLINS, and also the impression produced throughout the country by the publication of General SHERIDAN'S dispatches. Nor will some other generally known facts fail to be called to mind to the suggestion of a sort of antececent presumption at least against the infallibility of the President. Few are prepared to deny that Mr. JOHNSON'S errors of statement have sometimes been unfortunate, not to say suspicious. Then in a contest with GRANT he is placed at a great disadvantage.

In regard to the matter in debate—why should General GRANT have lied, or acted falsely in any manner? Motive to prompt falsehood in him was entirely wanting, while in his opponent motives the most powerful and cogent existed to urge the injury of the man who enjoys the confidence of the whole country. To convict him of prevarication—of speaking or acting an untruth—was an obvious expedient "to destroy his character before the country." Were other motives wanting, to punish the man who had refused to lend his name and influence to the President's illegal proceedings will be regarded as sufficient by all who know the capabilities of ambitious human nature.

To every one who has watched General GRANT'S career in Washington, and who has read his words *in this correspondence* and elsewhere, it is manifest that he took charge of the War Department on the removal of STANTON to prevent the occupation of the post by a man who might prevent, or obstruct, or retard the work of reconstruction. It is equally manifest that he was always resolved to recognize the authority of Congress, and to stand by the law. This he tells the President in express terms in his letter of February 3d. On the other hand it is not less manifest that the President has all along maintained a directly opposite position. His acts and words have been hostile to Congress and highly revolutionary in tendency and effect.

These words hardly state his attitude with sufficient force. He proceeded from the beginning with the expressed purpose of setting Congress at defiance, and of gratifying his own despotic will. GRANT'S position was just as firm and as well defined on the other side. He was thus called to act the part of a patriotic statesman under very remarkable circumstances. He never for a moment yielded his countenance to the President's unconstitutional and illegal proceedings. He not only protested against them, but positively refused to have any agency in their consummation. At the same time he appears to have uniformly treated the head of the Government with the courtesy and, may be, deference of manner due from the soldier to his Commander-in-Chief. This politeness in the form of abstinence from unnecessarily harsh contradiction was sometimes misunderstood, as the General intimates in the close of his letter of January 25th. We are, however, not prepared to concede too much to this possible source of some of the President's allegations, and doubt not that General GRANT had reason and fact on his side when he wrote:

> "The course you would have it understood I agreed to pursue was in violation of law, and that ordered by you, while the course I did pursue, and which I never doubted you fully understood, was in accordance with law, and not in disobedience to any orders of my superiors. I did not, Mr. President, when my honor as a soldier and integrity as a man have been so violently assailed, pardon me for saying that I can but regard this whole matter, from beginning to end, as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of the law, for which you hesitated to assume the responsibility, in order thus to destroy my character before the country, I am, in a measure, confirmed in this conclusion by your recent order directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior, and your subordinate; without having countermanded his authority, I am to disobey."

The General already stands so high in the judgment and in the regards of his countrymen, that it is difficult for him to make an ascent. But we feel quite sure that the effect of this correspondence will be to enhance the common admiration and confidence. Had we before been ignorant of the fact, we now know that if he is taciturn, it is not for the want of sound and valuable thoughts and fit words to express them, and that he is as true to himself as to the interests of his country.

TEUTONISM IN AMERICA.

However entertaining may be the narratives of battles and sieges and the other operations of bloody war, they are not the most interesting conflicts in history. To the student of man, they are not only less interesting but less instructive than the contests of races and languages. Men of different races, or of different branches of the same race, placed on the same soil by violence, or by peaceful emigration, enter upon a contest with each other for moral and political supremacy. The bloody feuds and fierce antagonisms of their first intercourse, are transitory. Even the angry passions and painful jealousies which marked their earliest commerce, may and frequently do cease to burn. They give place to an almost silent, though intense conflict of moral and intellectual forces—the continuation under another form of the old antagonism. This antagonism may continue through centuries, growing ever weaker and retiring more and more from the consciousness of those who maintain it, until at length a grand, unvariegated, homogenous nation, animated by one spirit, having the same manners and customs, and speaking one language is the historical result of this secular war of unseen powers. A conflict of this kind has given to Germany, to France and to England their present populations and their present languages. In the two first named countries we are less concerned. No one is ignorant that Roman, Saxon, Dane and Norman have combined and mingled to form the great race on whose empire the sun never sets. Their composite language now carries and will forever carry in itself the life and the memorials of each of the peoples thus brought together and combined. At the present time a conflict of a similar character is going on in our own land. On this occasion we are able merely to indicate one of the elements or parties of this moral or ethnological battle. We point to the Germans as the most important and in every way most worthy. Some of the Western States have so large a German population that they may be justly said to be almost German States. At least they are greatly Germanised. In our own State the Germans, both of the early settlements and of the recent emigrations, form a most valuable and influential portion of our people. In 1867, while the Irish population of New York City decreased by three thousand, the German population increased by five thousand, and they now number about two hundred and forty-three thousand in that metropolis alone. We may state generally that great multitudes of the same nationality are found in nearly all the cities and towns of the land, and every year adds, by crowded and numerous ship loads, to the multitudes already here.

The German, unlike the Frenchman, has a happy facility in picking up by ear as well as in mastering by study, the language of the people among whom his lot happens to be cast. Our readers must have noticed how rarely one of them is met with who can neither speak nor understand English after a few months sojourn in this country. Notwithstanding this fact almost every one must have sometimes wondered how these strangers regard the prospect of laying aside their mother tongue, and especially of seeing their children cease to know the dear language which to them must be the emblem of so many blessings and the treasury of so many precious memories. Love of their native tongue is a marked trait in the character of all nations and tribes for long years inhabitants of the same region. The fiery Welshman at once grows fervent and aglow in praise of his dialect, so restricted in its range and so uncouth to the stranger; and as a matter of fact, we know that the German, learning from maternal lips one of the noblest of modern languages, cherishes the inheritance with a worthy and enthusiastic affection. We are therefore neither surprised nor displeased to learn that there is a class among our German fellow-citizens, who are in favor of special efforts to maintain the knowledge and the use of their own language among the German settlers in this country. A writer in a late number of the *Sonntagsblatt der New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* has an interesting communication on the subject of German education in America, in which he advocates such efforts in a manner that must command the respect, if not the assent of every candid reader. He thinks that Germanism, or German character and German influence, are less potential in their action upon society in this country from certain remediable causes, two of which he specifies. These are: First, the neglect of the German language in families whose native tongue it is, and secondly, the one-sided education of most German girls. These allegations the writer illustrates at some length, mentioning certain evils flowing from both causes, to the families and individuals concerned, which are no doubt real enough, and much to be regretted. The measure he suggests might remedy the ills, and surely the attempt ought to be made to remedy them. We fear, however, that some of them are to be ranked among the inevitable evils incurred and to be sustained by those who forsake their own land, and become dwellers in a land of alien speech and different habits and fashions. When, this earnest writer remarks, that "in every State, and at all times, the school is at once the factor and the product of the State's culture"—we assent. When he adds, that the function of the German school in America "ought to be to maintain, propagate and build up Germanism"—we dissent. We can clearly see and readily admit that the Germans who come among us are qualified to teach us much; that they add an element to our population from which Americans may derive, and certainly will derive, many and great advantages. Their freedom from fanaticism, their breadth of intellectual view, their appreciation of simple pleasures, their power of amusing themselves in a social and rational manner, without encroaching upon, or offending a rational morality, these are only a few of the things which, in the way of example and teaching, they are able to give us, and which we may and doubtless shall gradually appropriate in part, and in part modify and adapt to ourselves. German taste for and skill in music must not be passed over in this connection. What a boon this alone would be, if they could introduce it among us! and they have already done much to make it recognized as an essential branch of a good education and something more.

But to accomplish this work of reformation and improvement, to impart to us what they bring they must undergo a change too. Enlightened Germans cheerfully admit that we have some things to impart to them. A different history and different institutions from theirs have educated us into a character and attainments from which the German may adopt and assimilate elements of good. That we may both be benefitted, we must both submit to a partial transformation. Like the combination of two chemical elements which results in a third substance different from either, we must combine and the product will be the American citizen of the future, the model man, who shall exhibit in his single person Teutonic forethought and Teutonic appreciation of the beautiful and of ideal truth and simple nature, along with American practicality and American skill in organization and American constructiveness and American audacity.

Only one other point we must refer to. Supposing it to be desirable to maintain Germanism in a distinct form among us both for the sake of the Germans and for our own sakes, we think it impossible that an attempt of the kind should succeed. Our institutions were established mainly by men of English and Scotch descent, and our whole political or governmental machinery received its form and direction from the same. All our laws as well as all our political traditions are English in spirit and in tone. To understand these things fully one must have become partly at least English, or rather Anglo-American. Our institutions are of a powerfully energetic and moulding character. Their effect in this direction is obvious in the American of the second generation, whatever may be his descent. The want of distinct individuality among us is a common subject of remark to foreigners who visit us. They say that we are all alike. Whether we ought to rejoice in or regret the phenomenon, we believe that it is a reality and not an illusion or a fancy. How can the German hope or expect to escape himself or at least to defend his children from the transforming agencies which have shown themselves so mighty? How significant the fact which we mention as a fact and not as a reproach, that though the German language has been spoken in this State almost from the days of WILLIAM PENN, it has added only two words to our vocabulary, viz: *smeer case* and *sauer kraut*. The Germans have given us these words because they have given us the things they designate.

Trouble in the Camp.

The *National Intelligencer* submits the question that it is unseemly to fill the offices of the Government with revolutionists. In discussing the question the *Intelligencer* says, "it is a poor cause which does not summon men to its support brave enough, and thorough in honest faith, to meet insolence, persecution and treason with resolution, fidelity and patriotism." After sharply criticizing the political standing of the various office-holders under the President, the *Intelligencer* says: "We want no man in high place or low place who cannot see that professed friendship for the President on his part, and adhesion to his enemies on the part of his pretended friends, is a sort of shameless infidelity or moral insanity which unfits him for any office where frank, deception and treachery are not the first requisites of the incumbent. Let the camp be cleared of neutrals, open enemies, and especially of spies."

Philadelphia and Petroleum.

The *North American* says: Our foreign trade is largely increased by the shipment of petroleum, and this business is kept up at all seasons of the year. It has been mainly from this interest that the demand has come for new measures to clear away the ice obstructions, as the peculiar course of the Delaware river below the city renders it difficult to free of ice the very long piers used in this trade. If there were an uninterrupted sweep of piers and docks the whole distance down, the work would be easier. Some of the wharves are located on the Schuylkill, which, being a narrow stream, is much more easily frozen up. But the new Ice Boat has thus far done very well in keeping the navigation open to these petroleum shippers on the Schuylkill.

THE correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says the New Orleans *Times* is the most prosperous paper there, and that the publisher, "Mr. King, is a native of Pennsylvania." Yes, we here know very well who King is. His proper name is Backhouse; and had the laws in Louisiana been as faithfully executed as in Pennsylvania, he would not have had any occasion for changing it. They hang men but seldom in Louisiana.

IT is denied that Commodore Vanderbilt has any intention of leasing the Great Western (Canada) Railroad, or that he has made an offer to do so. The possession of the Lake Shore route is his idea, though, as yet, he has not been able to overcome the obstacles to its accomplishments.

THE proposition to toll the railroads of New York, is to come before the Legislature at its present session, whereupon the Buffalo *Commercial* says: "The State of New York can only impose tolls on property carried on the railways within its own limits, and should tolls be imposed on its through lines, the Erie, Central and Northern railways, the through trade would at once be diverted from them to the railways through Canada and the States of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and what further roads could not carry would be driven down the Mississippi river to the Gulf, or through St. Lawrence to the ocean. This policy would be beneficial to the cities of Montreal, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Baltimore, but would at the same time largely diminish the trade of New York, Boston, and the cities along the line of the New York railways.

If you wish to ruin a popular hero-soldier or civilian, says a contemporary, put a pen in his hand. There are many who believe that General Scott might have been President of the United States if he had not known how to write, and had been able to keep that inability as secret as the other weaknesses concealed by its aid. How has the great Garibaldi fallen in public estimation since he became a man of letters! The London *Star* says: The fact is that when Garibaldi gets a pen into his hand and begins to write it is impossible to say what he may set down, and there is hardly an absurdity or an intolerance, no matter how utterly foreign to his nature and his career, of which he might not be convicted, if his own letters were to be received as evidence against him.

COTTON IN ARKANSAS.—The culture of cotton in Arkansas last year has proved disastrous in many cases. An experienced planter, near Fort Smith, who cultivated near eight hundred acres, lost twenty thousand dollars. Another, working five hundred acres, sunk ten thousand dollars. This is because of the high price of labor, material, &c., and the terrible depression in cotton for the present season. The hard times press most severely upon the freedmen, and some complaints are made in regard to their killing off stock, so that hogs and cattle are very scarce on the Arkansas River.

A NEW YORK letter says: Paris letters from intelligent and well informed Americans, by the steamer Union, arrived to-day, represent that the war feeling there is again very prevalent, though in what direction the Emperor intends to demonstrate nobody seems to be certain. The steady increase of the army, together with the rapid accumulation of means at the disposal of the Bank of France, would seem to be the principal causes of the existing uneasiness.

Facilities for Foreign Export.

Baltimore papers of a late date come to us teeming in praise of a recently established line of first class steamships between that city and Bremen. Notice is given that the "North German Lloyd" will, on March first, send out from each terminal port new and splendidly equipped steamships of twenty-five hundred tons burthen, provided with engines of seven hundred horse power. This enterprise, long hoped for by the people of the great cities at either end of the new line, will, it is confidently thought, result in the greatest amount of good to all parties concerned. While the exports of tobacco and cotton from the United States to Bremen have hitherto naturally sought an outlet by way of Baltimore, there has arisen of late a new question in the development of which the more important interests of our great grain growing districts are involved. The restoration of the rights and privileges contained in their charter to the Connellsville Railroad Company has placed the corporation, in conjunction with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in a condition to offer the gatherers of the immense grain fields of the West unsurpassed facilities for placing their products in the markets of our sea-board cities and in those of foreign countries. Not only has Baltimore enterprise provided for the reception of the contents of our vast Western granaries, destined for German markets, but with admirable forethought has also moved in the matter of establishing permanent lines of steam vessels which will convey the same precious burdens to Liverpool and Havre. Capitalists of Baltimore, men of long experience, have seen that the growing proportions of trade between that city and foreign ports demanded new and increased facilities, and putting their shoulders to the wheel have presented to Western producers the first line of ocean steam vessels referred to above. They saw that the great grain fields of the West would in themselves offer an abundance of remunerative outward freight, ready to supply the outgoing steamers, far beyond their capacity, and especially did they take this view of the case when they anticipated new and superior facilities which would be offered in the opening up of railroad connections with the West.

Wise legislation has restored privileges to a corporation, the benefit of which will be felt by the nation. The facilities it will offer to the grain producers of the great valley of the West are incalculable, and when we sit down and reason together with the originators of the Baltimore and Bremen, and Baltimore and Liverpool line of steamers, and when we look in upon the meetings of the French capitalists who are now moving in the establishment of a permanent line between Baltimore and Havre, we must conclude with them that in the opening up of the Connellsville route a great national thoroughfare is established, whose facilities will tell upon the permanent supply of grain to the various markets of Europe. Taking this unprejudiced view of the case, it behooves our own Philadelphia to be keenly on the alert lest much of her waiting capital should be invested in a wrong direction.

The Free Railroad Law.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

You have written much and ably on the subject of a "Free Railroad Law." I have seen the Act on that subject, which is now before the Legislature, but observe no provision in it, which prevents railroad companies incorporated under it, from using any street in the city, without consent of the Councils first had, and consequential damages, to the owners of lots abutting thereon, if Councils should consent thereto.

It strikes me this law is a little too "free." Should not some one canvass it, and measures be taken to lessen the risk of damage and injury to the public, without adequate compensation? "WOOD STREET."

The Management of Our Affairs Abroad by Messrs. Seward and Adams.

MR. Edwin de Leon, late "confidential agent of the Confederate Department of State in Europe," says as to the Trent affair: "It is but just to Mr. Seward to say here that his actions in the premises were sagacious and statesmanlike, and it required no small share of moral courage to assume the responsibility of surrendering up the public prisoners in the midst of the wild excitement and popular approval of the act. A weaker or less sagacious man in his place would have braved the consequences, and those consequences would have been a war with England in thirty days, the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by England and France, followed by all the lesser Powers, and the rapid and effective breaking up of the blockade. The combination of these causes would have insured the independence and success of the Confederacy beyond a doubt.

"Placed in a position of infinite difficulty and delicacy, the representative of the Washington Government at London had no common task to perform. Yet it is due to Mr. Adams to acknowledge that he did his part, and with singular moderation of language and of action tempered down the rough edges of Mr. Seward's rougher diplomacy. Both friend and foe admitted that in these trying circumstances he sustained his own dignity and that of the people he represented, as far as was within his power to do so, and won reluctant admiration from many who disapproved of the course the government he sustained. Had an indiscreet or less sensible man filled that post at that time, all the astuteness and all the dexterity of Mr. Seward could not have prevented war."

Central Pacific Railroad Bonds—Change of Price.

The sales of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have recently been so rapid and extensive that the full amount which the Company had proposed to sell at the original price of 95 and interest, has been marketed, and the price has been advanced to 98 and accrued interest.

The progress of the road, the prosperous condition of the Company's affairs, their abundant cash resources, and high credit, would seem to fully justify the advance in the price of their First Mortgage Bonds, and to afford a sufficient guarantee of an active demand at the advanced rate.

EARLY TOMATOES.—To have tomatoes early plant a few seeds any time this month in the pots in which the plants are growing in the kitchen window. They will will soon germinate and grow very rapidly, and when the plants are two inches high, set one of each in boxes three inches square, or very small flower pots, and give them the same attention the house plants get. As soon as all danger from frost is over, transfer the tomato plants, which will now be budded and perhaps covered with miniature fruit, to the south side of a high fence or sunny side of a building, into not over rich soil, and you will have ripe tomatoes on the 4th of July, and you don't miss of it, and if past experience and a favorable season are worth anything.

IN regard to the visit of Carl Schurz to Bismarck, the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, Gen. Schurz's new paper, indulges in ridicule, and says he would accept no position from Mr. Johnson. The *Post* says the journey of Carl Schurz to Germany is of a mere private nature (his family being at present sojourning there.) But even for that purpose he had put himself in some relation with the Prussian Government.

The celebrated case of Dun, Winan & Co., against Bradstreet & Son, for book piracy, was argued in the Court of Chancery, at Toronto, on Friday last, and resulted in a decree for the plaintiff carrying costs.

STATE NEWS.

In the Luzerne County Court in session at Wilkesbarre Saturday, Judge Wolcott, a notorious desperado, was sentenced on three indictments to fourteen years and three months' imprisonment, with orders that at the expiration of that time he be returned to this court for sentence under eight additional indictments.

The Marine Hospital of Erie, Pa., was incorporated by the last Legislature, and was granted three hundred acres of land owned by the State, at the first appropriation. It is now proposed to enter into contract for the erection of suitable buildings for hospital purposes on a site overlooking the harbor of Erie, in the city of Erie, a part of the State land grant.

A "wooden wedding" came off at the McHenry House, in Meadville, a few days since, in honor of the fifth marriage anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. F. Welch, the landlord and landlady of that popular house. The *Republican* says: "After the regular ceremonies of presentation, which included nearly every article of household utility or ornament of wooden manufacture, the party spent the evening in dancing and social intercourse.

A lad named Harrington, aged fourteen years, while hauling logs last Friday, near Youngsville, Warren county, was crushed to death by a large log falling upon him.

It is said that a portion of the membership of the new society of female Druids in Harrisburg have seceded, and that a delegation of Philadelphia sisters will be in the former city during this week to give them an independent organization.

The Huntingdon *Globe* says: A lady by the name of Peterman, of Milton, was married on the 19th ult., and while the preacher was engaged in the exercises of the marriage ceremony, as she gave her assent to the question, "Will you take this man to be your lawful and wedded husband," &c., she instantly became blind. Probably her husband's name was Blind.

The authorities of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., have taken John R. Noble in hand for selling diseased meat. He has been sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment, and to pay thirty dollars fine—a very moderate punishment.

The property of the Reno Oil and Land Company came into possession of Culver, Penn & Co., on Thursday. It is the intention of these gentlemen to commence developing the property at once for the benefit of their creditors.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Dickens appears not to have been successful in Philadelphia. It was only by the plentiful distribution of the free tickets that the house was respectably filled, and it is said his reading gave but poor satisfaction. In his famous "Notes," Mr. Dickens was not at all pleased with Washington, and it is quite probable that his impressions gained from this visit will not be much better.

—Dr. Bellows don't like the circumlocution of the Berlin restaurants. He writes that in that city one man receives an order, another carries it, a third transfers it, a fourth executes it, a fifth receives the thing executed, and a sixth makes it over to the original ordered. It takes twenty minutes to get a chop which would be before you in five minutes in an American eating house.

—The Chicago *Price Current* says of Orvil L. Grant, brother of the General, and in business in Chicago, that in appearance he bears a striking resemblance to the great chieftain. He is reticent, and can seldom be drawn into a lengthened conversation, but when he speaks, especially concerning his own line of business, every detail of which he thoroughly understands, his remarks are pithy and pointed, and evince self-reliance and clear-headedness in a remarkable degree. He is very fond of fast horses, and enjoys the reputation of being an excellent "whip." Mr. Grant is a thorough American, a go-ahead, active business man; he is proud of Ulysses, and thinks him a credit to the family, but is determined that his relationship to so great a person shall not overshadow or obscure his own individuality.

—Dr. Van Oosterzee, professor in the University at Utrecht, is regarded as the greatest preacher in Holland. He is favorably known in America by his share in Lange's great Commentary. Probably a volume of Van Oosterzee's sermons will shortly be given to the American public. The translation—which, owing to the idiomatic felicities of the preacher's style, is a difficult work—is being made under the supervision of the Rev. Philip J. Hoedenmacher, D.D., one of the rising men in Holland. Dr. Hoedenmacher is a friend of Van Oosterzee, spent seven or eight years of his boyhood in America, and is a fine scholar, and although a young man, already an author.

—The longest beard on record is that of John Mayo, a celebrated German painter, surnamed "John the Bearded," who used to fasten it up in his girdle. Though a very tall man, it reached the ground when loose, so that he could step on it. The Emperor Charles the Fifth used to divert himself by making John stand in the open air among his courtiers, that he might watch the wind make it fly in the faces of the lords.

—John Beatty, the father of Gen. Beatty, the new Ohio Congressman, was a soap and candle maker in New London, Connecticut, Irish, generous and genial. He once arrested a young fellow countryman in his employ for stealing a box of candles, and having testified that they were worth $3, "every penny of it," the Judge sentenced the boy to whipping in addition to a fine. The poor fellow began to cry; Beatty's eyes moistened. He sprang to his feet and said to the Court, "Please your Honor, that was my retail price, but as he took the whole box, I can afford to call it $2 25" The young Irishman was not whipped.

POLITICAL.

The Huntingdon *Globe* has run up the names of the choice of the Republicans of that county as follows: For President, U. S. Grant; for Vice President, A. G. Curtin. The *Globe* says: Can Andrew G. Curtin be nominated for Vice President? This is a question we hear asked frequently. Certainly he can. As goes the Keystone so goes the Union—and where is there a man in the State as popular with the people as Andrew G. Curtin, the "Soldiers' Friend."

At the Erie County Democratic Convention on last Wednesday, a resolution was passed instructing their delegates to the State Convention to vote for the nomination of General Hancock for the Presidency.

The Republican Convention of Crawford county, to select delegates to the State Convention, will be held in Meadville on Friday.

CITY MATTERS.

HOUR OF THE FALLEN, Temple of Honor No. 43, of Lawrenceville, have removed from Robinson's Hall to Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Wainwright and Butler streets.

INJURED BY A FALL.—John Lowe, a painter employed in re-painting the interior of the Union Depot, fell from a ladder Tuesday, a distance of some fifteen feet. No bones were broken, but the injuries were quite severe. He was conveyed to his residence on Smallman street.

INSURANCE ON THE CLARA DOLSON.—A St. Louis dispatch of yesterday, says: The insurance on the steamer Clara Dolson, burned night before last, is as follows: Citizens', Eureka, Western, Boatman's, and Manufacturers' and Merchants, all of Pittsburgh, for five thousand dollars each.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A COAL PIT.—On Monday afternoon, John Fuller, a coal miner, was killed at Mr. Bell's coal works in the vicinity of Mansfield, by a heavy mass of "horseback" falling upon him while he was at work in the mine. Coroner Clawson, in answer to a telegraphic dispatch, visited the works yesterday morning and held an inquest on the body. The evidence adduced before the jury proved conclusively that death was occasioned by an accident, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. The deceased was forty-eight years of age, and leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

TAKEN TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Sheriff Cluley and Deputies on Tuesday conveyed to the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny City, the following persons, recently convicted in the Criminal Court of this county, and sentenced to that institution: James Montooth, convicted of involuntary homicide, one year and three months; Morris Kestner and Henry Hess, railroad larcenists, each three years and three months; Wm. Stewart, larceny, one year and three months; John Hall, larceny, one year and six months, and Henry Reef, larceny, one year and nine months.

The Protest Against Railroads on Liberty Street.

In our report of the proceedings of the Common Council, yesterday, we omitted to note the concurrence of that body in the action of the Select Branch, on the passage of the resolution protesting against the granting of any legislative authority to lay railway tracks on Liberty street. The resolution, as passed by Select, was concurred in by the Common Council, on motion of Captain C. W. Batchelor. The omission was inadvertent. The indorsement of the Clerk, however, was regularly entered on the back of the document, so that he is not to blame.

Dr. H. Campbell.

The officers employed in the Western Penitentiary, under the management of the late Dr. H. Campbell, hearing of his resignation, joined in a highly complimentary letter to him, expressive of their sorrow at parting with one whom they esteemed so highly as an officer and a gentleman, and tendering him and his family their best wishes for their future happiness. The Doctor responded, on behalf of himself and family, thanking them for this kind expression of feeling, and tendering them his heartfelt acknowledgement. He alluded to the pleasant relations which had existed between them for a period of three years, expressed his regret at parting, and concluded by wishing them temporal and spiritual prosperity in the future.

At His Post.

Mr. John D. McFaden, who was elected Street Commissioner of the Second District by the City Councils, entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 1st instant, and from the manner in which he has performed since that time it is safe to predict that he will prove an efficient and energetic officer. Immediately upon assuming his new position he placed a force of laborers at work to relieve the gutters on Smithfield and other streets from the accumulations of the ice, and the waste water now flows freely along those thoroughfares. We would direct his attention to the condition of the south side of Fifth street, between Wood and Smithfield, and would be gratified to see a large detail of his employees placed at that point to-day. The water has been forced from the gutters upon the pavements, rendering them almost impassible. If Mr. McFaden desires to secure the gratitude of the large number of citizens who pass along Fifth street daily he will respond to this request at once.

Sales of Real Estate.

The following deeds were placed in the hands of H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, February 4th, 1868:

Samuel McNaugher to John Farrell, lot on Fairmount street, Third ward, Allegheny, with buildings	$750
John Woolslair to Robert Bennett, lots 53 and 54 in Woolslair's plan, Liberty tw'p....	350
John Goldsmith to Wm. Sanders, lot in Sharler township containing 4 acres, with buildings	200
Robert H. Leckey to Patrick Markham, lot in McClure township, on Wood's Run.....	188
Philip Fix to Mary Stowwaiter, lot in Collins township, 46 by 116 feet, with building.....	300
W. H. Mackey to Wm. G. Mackey (trust, &c., 1866), lot in Elizabeth borough, No. 165 in Walker's plan.....	200
Wm. C. Mackey to Andrew McGowan Mackey, (February 3, 1868,) lot No. 165, in Walker's addition to Elizabeth borough.....	300
James H. Hendershot to John H. Kircher, lot on Sheridan street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 75 by 97 feet, with buildings.....	1,900
Thomas Shirtliffe to Milton McCann, lot on Canal street, Sharpsburg.....	700
City of Allegheny to Henry Amweg, lot in the 1 oor Farm plan.....	300
City of Allegheny to Clemens Hubert, lot in same plan.....	225
City of Allegheny to Ludwig Keafer, lot in same plan.....	230
City of Allegheny to John Hohman, lot in same plan.....	225
Samuel Richardson to Joseph Dilworth, lot on Cliff street, Sixth ward, with buildings..	3,000

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Control—Election of Officers, &c., &c.

A meeting of the Board of Controllers of the Allegheny City Public Schools, was held Tuesday evening in the Common Council Chamber, for the purpose of organizing.

In the absence of the President, Mr. R. C. Loomis, of the Fourth ward, was called to the chair, and Mr. James Lockhart, of the Second ward, appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The roll was then called, when the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Brown, Boyle, Barker, Becket, Borland, Chadwick, Crowthers, Dunlap, Eaton, Groward, Hardtmeyer, Ingham, Kollock, Kimball, Loomis, Lea, Lockhart, Mussler, McClinton, Pitcairn, Park, Richey, Shea, Thorn, Trimble, White, Walton, A. Young and R. Young.

The chairman stated that the list of members had been prepared by the Secretary, and the next business in order would be the election of officers for the ensuing year. An election was then entered into with the following result:

President—Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D.
Secretary—R. B. Francis.
Treasurer—William Hamilton.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The reports of the visiting Committees of the various Local Boards were then handed in and read. The reports exhibited the schools to be in a very flourishing condition.

A resolution, offered at a previous meeting, authorizing the appointment of a Committee on Rules and Discipline, was taken up.

Mr. Boyle moved that the Committee consist of the Committee on Rules and Discipline of the Local Boards, in conjunction with the President and Secretary of the Central Board. Adopted.

A communication from Mr. C. A. Chamberlin, Principal of the Fourth ward Schools, recommending an annual literary contest between pupils of the High Schools, was read. Mr. Chamberlin suggested that six scholars be selected from each school, to meet at some designated place at the end of each school year, and there be examined by a competent committee, (not the Principals), in all the branches of the grade. Let there be, in addition, original and select orations, and reading and questions propounded by each six for the others to answer and solve, the programme to be arranged by the Principals. The communication was received and referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

The Board then adjourned.

The University Exhibition.

The audience we bespoke on Tuesday morning for the University orators of that evening took the hint, and appeared in force upon the premises at an early hour. The large Hall, supplemented by the society rooms adjoining, was crowded as we have never before seen it. At the hour appointed, Rev. Mr. Hughes was called upon to open with prayer. It added to the earnestness of the venerable clergyman's petitions that, as he inaugurated, his son was to conclude the exercises of the evening. We cannot forbear to congratulate the father on the breadth and maturity of mind exhibited in his son's eloquent address, and the graceful self-possession with which it was delivered. Among the other original declamations, all of which commanded the closest attention of the audience, we take pleasure in mentioning that of Mr. Dickey as being marked with an eloquence that springs from a true moral earnestness, coupled with a manly vigor of thought. President Woods might have been pardoned a little paternal pride at the moment his son "mustered out," bowed his adieu to an audience whose deepest emotions of patriotic sympathy he had aroused. Mr. Thaw, too, *crowded* as he was from among the audience to his proper place on the stage, must have been more than satisfied with "Young Lochinvar's" gallant achievement. But our limited space forbids more extended comment. Whilst they were certainly creditable to the good taste and scholarship of the speakers, and to the skill of Prof. Crysler as a trainer in elocution, we could not but wish that some of the gentlemen had given forth a larger volume of tone for the benefit of their more distant listeners. Prof. Crysler's recitations, one of a humorous cast, and another of the most tender pathos, were exceedingly well rendered. We almost doubt that all present were impressed with the importance of

The Daily Commercial

GRANT.

teresting Fragments of Unpublished History,

xtracts from Badeau's Life of General Grant.

ACTS ABOUT SHILOH.

portant Documents and Dispatches Never Before Printed.

eneral Grant Suspended by General Halleck Three Times in Five Months.

SHILOH.

General Grant's report of the battle of Shiloh as never been published, although the other ficial reports and sub-reports were printed, in ursuance of a resolution of Congress, a short me after the engagement. We were informed at General Grant had not had time to write is report. It may, however, have been kept Halleck's headquarters.

Most of our readers will remember the cool isparagement of Grant and his army exhibited Buell's report of the battle, and the sharp unts in Nelson's report. General Badeau ow furnishes the information upon which eneral Grant's defense, if he should ever take one, would probably be based. General adeau's account of the battle is extremely raphic. We confine ourselves, however, in he following extracts (pp. 67—68) to those oints which have heretofore been matters of ispute.

On the 13th of March, Grant was relieved rom his disgrace; and on the 17th he removed is headquarters to Savannah, and wrote to Sherman from that place: "I have just arrived, and although sick for the last two weeks, begin to feel better at the thought of eing again with the troops." The attention of the rebels in this part of the country had ow become concentrated upon Grant's forces, which threatened to obtain possession of the entire Southwest, unless speedily opposed. Troops in great numbers were accordingly hurried to Corinth, and the enemy was evidently preparing in his turn to assume the offensive. To counteract this, Gen. Buell's command was included in that of Halleck, and Buell himself, with five divisions, numbering nearly forty thousand men, was ordered to Nashville, to support Grant. And there was imminent need of such support.

The movements of Buell, however, were seldom expeditious. As early as the 16th of March, Halleck had informed Grant: "Gen. Buell is marching in this direction;" and on the 20th, "Buell is at Columbia, and will move on Waynesboro with three divisions." On the 19th, Grant wrote to Buell: "There is every reason to suppose that the rebels have a large force at Corinth, and many at other points on the road towards Decatur." On the 26th he informed Halleck: "My scouts are just in with a letter from General Buell. The three divisions coming this way are yet on the east side of Duck River, detailed bridge-building." On the 27th: "I have no news yet of any portion of General Buell's command being this side of Columbia." On the 31st: "Two soldiers from the head of McCook's command (of Buell's army) came in this evening. Some of this command crossed Duck River, on the 29th, and established guards eight miles out that night." On the same day (the 31st), he sent word to McCook: "I have been looking for your column anxiously for several days." On the 3d of April he was finally able to inform Halleck that "a dispatch from the telegraphic operator is just in. He states that General Nelson (commanding Buell's foremost division,) is in sight. The advance will arrive probably on Saturday," (April 5th). The distance Buell had to march from Columbia, was ninety miles; it took him from the 19th of March to the 6th of April, seventeen days; he was delayed, bridge-building, and by bad roads, and had no knowledge that Grant was in any extraordinary danger, or had any immediate intention of attacking the enemy. His usual deliberation was not more liable to criticism at this crisis, than upon all other occasions.

* * * * *

Halleck's instructions to Grant had continued very positive, not to bring on a general engagement until Buell should arrive; and several expeditions, some suggested by Halleck, and others by Grant, were countermanded or forbidden by the former, lest a battle should be provoked. In accordance with these directions, Grant remained strictly on the defensive, although he did not concur with the views of his superior. On the 23d of March, he wrote to Smith: "Carry out your idea of occupying, and particularly, fortifying, Pea Ridge. I do not hear one word from St. Louis. I am clearly of the opinion that the enemy are gathering strength at Corinth, quite as rapidly as we are here, and, the sooner we attack, the easier will be the task of taking the place. If Ruggles is in command, it would assuredly be a good time to attack."

There was skirmishing daily after the 2d of April, and on the 4th, the enemy felt Sherman's front in force, but nothing serious came of it, and the opinion of that commander was decided that no probability of an immediate engagement existed. Grant rode out on the day after, to Sherman's lines, and concurred with him in this judgment. They were both mistaken, for the skirmish was the reconnoissance of the enemy, preliminary to the battle of Shiloh. This affair, however, awoke attention, and put both officers and men on the alert. As Grant was riding back from the front to Pittsburgh Landing, after dark on the 4th, the night being rainy, his horse slipped in crossing a log, and fell on his rider, who received in consequence a severe contusion. This lamed him for over a week, and also occasioned him acute pain for several days.

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On Saturday, April 5th, the enemy's cavalry was again very bold, coming well down to Sherman's front. This day the head of Nelson's column arrived at Savannah, and Nelson himself reported to Grant, who in person directed him to march his command to a position south of Savannah, and about five miles from the point opposite Pittsburgh Landing; there, he was to hold himself in readiness to reinforce the army on the left bank in case of need. The order was obeyed, and Grant having made all his preparations for removing his headquarters to Pittsburgh on the morrow, remained to meet Buell, as that officer had desired.

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At daybreak, on the morning of the 6th of April, General Albert Sidney Johnston, in command of the rebel forces, having marched from Corinth three days before, attacked the lines at Shiloh. Grant and his staff were breakfasting early, and their horses were saddled, preparatory to riding out in search of Buell; the heavy firing was heard, of course, for Pittsburgh Landing is only nine miles from Savannah, by the river, and not more than six in a direct line. An order was instantly dispatched to General Nelson to move his entire command to the river bank, opposite Pittsburgh; and Grant went aboard a transport at seven o'clock, and started in person for the front, first sending a note to Buell in these words: "Heavy firing is heard up the river, indicating plainly that an attack has been made upon our most advanced positions. I have been looking for this, but did not believe the attack could be made before Monday or Tuesday. This necessitates my joining the forces up the river, instead of meeting you to-day, as I had contemplated. I have directed General Nelson to move to the river with his division. He can march to opposite Pittsburgh." On his way up the river, Grant stopped at Crump's Landing to see Lewis Wallace, and notified him in person of the undoubted fact, which had not yet been officially reported, that a general engagement had begun, and that Wallace must hold himself in readiness to march to the support of the main army at Pittsburgh, or if the attack there should prove a feint, to defend himself against a probable movement upon him, from the direction of Purdy, his situation being isolated, and somewhat exposed. Wallace replied that he would be in readiness for any orders which he might receive. This interview took place on the transport. Grant then hurried on to the landing at Pittsburgh, arriving there at about eight o'clock. He rode at once to the front.

The rebel onset had begun in force, and with tremendous vigor. Prentiss was first attacked, and then Sherman; but Prentiss having been warned, had doubled his grand guards the night before, and pushed out his pickets a mile and a half; he formed his division in advance of its camps, and there it received the first assault. Sherman, too, having been skirmishing since the 4th, was promptly under arms, and the other division commanders, admonished by the movements of the last few days, had their horses saddled, and were breakfasting early to be ready in case of an attack. They at once put their commands into line. The entire national force on the ground at the time of the assault, was thirty-three thousand effective men. Lewis Wallace had about five thousand more, at Crump's Landing, making Grant's whole force between fifty and sixty regiments. Grant estimated the enemy's strength at sixty-five thousand men, or one hundred and sixty-two regiments and battalions. Beauregard afterwards reported it at forty thousand three hundred and fifty-five. The troops, though so furiously attacked, as we held their original ground. Word was instantly sent to Nelson and Lewis Wallace of the state of affairs, and imperative orders given them to advance at once, and with all speed. To Nelson the order was in writing: "You will hurry up your command as fast as possible. The boats will be in readiness to transport all troops of your command across the river. All looks well, but it is necessary for you to push forward as fast as possible." A staff officer was dispatched to General Wallace, with verbal directions for him to march by the nearest road parallel to the river.

* * * * *

Grant was on every part of the field in person, constantly under fire, and making unwearied exertions to maintain his position, until Nelson and Lewis Wallace should get up, but the national forces were slowly losing ground each hour. In no place had the line been pierced, but in no place, had its original position of the morning been retained. The rebels were stunned and retarded, here and there, and the battle raged zigzag for a while, parts of the line being held with more tenacity than others, brigades here, giving way, and there, holding the enemy's advance. If only Nelson and Lewis Wallace would come up, the day might even yet be saved. Messengers were again sent to these delinquent commanders, but although Nelson had been ordered to march at seven in the morning, he did not start till half past one P. M., while the sound of the enemy's cannon was constant in his ears; *a reason for this delay has never been given.* If only Nelson, and Lewis Wallace, one of Grant's own division commanders, was equally remiss; but he, who had been a month on the ground, excused himself by stating that he had taken the wrong road, marching towards Purdy instead of to Pittsburgh; yet his troops had helped build the bridge over Snake Creek, for just such emergencies as had now occurred. He was, however, set right by Captain (afterwards Lieutenant Colonel) Rowley and Colonel (afterwards Major General) McPherson, both at the time on General Grant's staff; they put him in the right direction at one o'clock, and it took him till seven that night, to march five miles in the direction of the battle, though the cannonading was heard at Nashville, a hundred miles away.

In a letter on this subject to the War Department, dated April 13, 1863, General Grant says: "Had General Wallace been relieved from duty in the morning, and the same order communicated to Brigadier General Morgan L. Smith, who would have been his successor, I do not doubt but the division would have been on the field of battle and in the engagement by one o'clock that eventful 6th of April. There is no estimating the difference this might have made in our casualties." When Wallace was finally set right, he absolutely countermarched his entire column, instead of facing it about."

During the morning Grant sent the following order to General Wood, another of Buell's division commanders, who, he learned, had arrived at Savannah: "You will move your command with the utmost dispatch to the river at this point, where steamboats will be in readiness to transport you to Pittsburgh;" and still later, another dispatch was sent: "Commanding officer, advance forces, Buell's army, near Pittsburgh. The attack on my forces has been very spirited from early this morning. The appearance of fresh troops in the field now, would have a powerful effect, both by inspiring our troops and disheartening the enemy. If you will get upon the field, leaving all your baggage on the east bank of the river, it will be more to our advantage, and possibly save the day to us. The rebel forces are estimated at over one hundred thousand men. My headquarters will be in the log building on the top of the hill, where you will be furnished a staff officer to guide you to your place on the field."

Midway in the afternoon, General Buell arrived in person. He had reached Savannah with another division, and finding Grant had left, and a violent battle was raging, came on at once to the front in advance of his troops. Buell was the junior of Grant, but had hitherto enjoyed a more important command; his directions did not make him subordinate to Grant, except in the actual presence of the enemy. He probably felt somewhat chagrined at being obliged to receive orders from one whom he had previously regarded as an inferior; his manner was cold and formal, but he spared no exertions to carry out Grant's directions, and displayed commendable alacrity and earnestness for success. All around the Landing, lay the cravens who had swarmed in from the front, as many do in nearly every battle; these, however, were not stragglers nor laggards, but the panic-stricken mob, who had fled from that danger which so many of their fellows seem to court. As the two Generals were conversing at the Landing, Grant explained the situation of affairs, then apparently at the worst; and Buell inquired: "What preparations have you made for retreating, General?" His remark may not have been concluded, for Grant interrupted him at once, exclaiming: *"I haven't despaired of whipping them yet."* Buell, perhaps, was no more despondent than Grant, but, at that moment, his own forces were a long way off, and his mind naturally turned to considerations of a defensive sort, while Grant's characteristic mode of defense was the offensive. Buell then busied himself with hurrying up his own army.

* * * * *

Hurlbut's command, on the left, was repeatedly compelled to fall back, but raked the rebels well each time, when they charged. On Hurlbut's right, W. H. L. Wallace made a gallant stand, repelling four separate assaults, but was finally forced to give ground. These two divisions, for a while, stood between the whole army and destruction. All portions of the line were not constantly engaged, but there was no time, from 7 in the morning until dark, without heavy firing in some quarters of the field. The fierceness of the fight knew little variety; no splendid tactical science was displayed, but a grim determination on each side to stand up to the last; the rebels still driving in the national front, till, by 4 or 5 o'clock, the left was within half a mile of the Landing. But only in one instance was the line really pierced during all the eventful day. Hurlbut and W. H. L. Wallace, being forced to give way, connected on the outer flanks with the other portions of the command; but Prentiss, whose division lay between theirs, was more stubborn, and, although the line had retreated on each side of him, refused to yield his ground. His obstinacy was not good generalship, for he was thus left exposed, his two flanks in the air; and the enemy quickly seeing hele, surrounded him; he was taken prisoner himself, along with four regiments. The men had behaved excellently all day, and their misfortune reflects no discredit on their gallantry. This happened at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A little later, a desperate attack was made on the national left, not crowded back to cover the landing; the enemy had carried point after point, and ridge, after ridge, had reached the river and crossed Lick Creek, and the ravine formed the last defense; but, driven to bay, the national troops here offered a superb resistance, and though the enemy flung his lines again and again upon the barrier, again and again they broke like the sea when it strikes the shore. Had the national soldiers given way now all would have been lost; but, with their backs to the river, and no cover but the gunboats, discouraged doubtless with the ill success of the day, but grim and resolute still, they made here an unconquerable stand. The rebels, flushed with their triumph, and maddened at the sight of their expected prey, at times almost leaped the ravine, but their fury was all in vain; the assault was finally repulsed, and the disappointed column withdrew, shattered and torn, from the fruitless struggle, like a wounded tiger whose last fierce onslaught has failed.

A battery of artillery, well posted by Colonel Webster, of Grant's staff, did good service at this juncture, and the gunboats also were of importance, as they had been for some time previous, in checking the advance of the enemy on the extreme left. Both sides were now crippled and both fatigued, the extraordinary efforts of the day telling hard on either army. The rebel commander had fallen, and been succeeded by Beauregard; W. H. L. Wallace had been mortally wounded, on the national side; Sherman was slightly wounded; Grant had been struck, but not hurt, and at least ten thousand men in each army were either killed or wounded. It was nearly 5 o'clock, when Nelson's army crossed the river; but, after once starting his troops, this commander was prompt in marching them, and the men themselves were eager to get into battle.

* * * * *

When it was apparent that the battle was waning, Grant was at Sherman's front, and gave orders to renew the attack on the morrow. He considered that the strength of the enemy was nearly spent, and, with his usual tactics, determined in consequence to be the first to assault. I have often heard him declare that there comes a time in every hard fought battle when both armies are nearly or quite exhausted, and it seems impossible for either to do more; this he believed the turning point; whichever after that time renews the fight is sure to win. He could not urge his jaded troops that night to any further assault, but his resolution was unshaken, and, although Buell's advance was not yet across the river, he gave positive orders to take the initiative in the morning. Sherman he told the story of the Donelson battle; how, at a certain period, he saw that either side was ready to give way, if the other showed a bold front; and he determined, in consequence, to do that very thing—to advance at once on the enemy—when, as he had foreseen, the enemy surrendered. At four P. M., on the 6th of April he thought the appearances the same.

* * * * *

In the night the whole of Nelson's column, and nearly all of McCook and Crittenden's divisions of Buell's army, were ferried across the river and put in position on the left of the line, relieving the shattered battalions that had borne the brunt of Sunday; this was a reinforcement of at least twenty thousand troops; they were commanded next day by Buell, who received his orders from General Grant. All night long the gunboats dropped shells inside the rebel lines, and the woods caught fire; no attempt could be made to care for the wounded, who lay on the blazing battle-field, a mile away, in the possession of the enemy; only a merciful storm of rain allayed the anguish of those whom no human help could reach, and relieve them from the danger of being burned alive. The troops slept on their arms, beneath the tempest, but the labor of reforming some commands, and posting those newly arrived, continued all night. Grant visited each division commander, including Nelson, after dark, directing the new position of each and repeating in person his orders for an advance at early dawn. He told each to "attack with a heavy skirmish line, as soon as it was light enough to see, and then to follow up with his entire command, leaving no reserves." Before midnight he returned to the Landing and lay on the ground, with his head against the stump of a tree, where he got thoroughly drenched by the storm, but slept soundly, confident of victory on the morrow.

* * * * *

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The battle decided little, except the fighting qualities of both combatants. It was the fiercest fight of the war, west of the Alleghenies, and, in proportion to the numbers engaged, equalled any contest during the rebellion. I have heard Sherman say that he never saw such terrible fighting afterwards, and Grant compared Shiloh only with the Wilderness. The ground remained in the hands of Grant, and, with the reinforcements that Buell brought, the national army was doubtless in vastly better condition than the rebels, after the battle. But Halleck arrived on the 9th, and at once took command of all the national forces, and he restrained any advance except behind breastworks; so that, whatever immediate results might have been reaped from the repulse of Beauregard, were lost. The moral effect of the fight was also impaired by this course. In the battle, each party was forced to respect the fighting qualities of the other; the Northerners recognized the impetuous vigor and splendid enthusiasm of the rebels, and the latter found all the tenacity and determination of the North in those who opposed them. This mutual respect remained, but the bad effect of Halleck's policy was, that it caused in the army a depression which should have been known only to the defeated, while it gave to the country an idea that the army had suffered an overthrow. But, whatever injury the spirit of the troops sustained, was the result of the distrust manifested by Halleck, and not of the victory of Shiloh.

GEN. GRANT'S VIEWS OF THE WAR.

Until this battle, Grant had supposed, as nearly every one else did at the North, that one or two victories for the Union would induce the South to return to its allegiance; but, when the rebels recovered so soon from the crushing defeat of Donelson to make the prodigious effort of Shiloh; when even the loss of Nashville, Bowling Green, and Columbus, and nearly all of Kentucky and Tennessee, appeared not to lessen their energy or overcome their determination, he became certain that the contest was to be prolonged and intense, beyond anything that had yet been seen. This belief developed his peculiar views of the manner in which the war should be carried on. He thought then and remained firm in the conviction ever afterwards, that it was not extended territory, nor capital cities, nor fortified places, that should be the prime object of any commander's strategy; for it had been proven that all these could be dispensed with by heroic and determined foes; but that armies and men must become the points of attack; and that these should be pursued wherever they moved, regardless, comparatively, of positions and forts; that the armies must not only be defeated but destroyed; therefore, the policy of merely outwitting or outmaneuvering the enemy, or forcing the evacuation of strongholds and the abandonment of territory, and allowing him thus to concentrate his real force, was unwise; that every effort should be made to find and fight the rebel armies again and again, and that only when those armies were either subdued or annihilated, would the rebellion end. Upon this idea he thereafter acted, so far as he had control. He did not underrate the value of places, but he was always willing to sacrifice them for armies. He did not depreciate the value of life, but he thought that even life should be freely spent, if so the great object of the war could be attained. He believed, indeed, that life rapidly expended in a vigorous campaign would prove an economy of life in the end.

From this time, therefore, Grant gave up the idea of saving the resources and sparing the property of the South; the South had made the war avowedly one of the people, and the people being a party must suffer, until the people as well as the soldiers, were conquered. Henceforth he gave his subordinates orders to live upon the resources of the country without stint, whenever their necessities compelled, and he abandoned all desire to protect the institution of slavery, although he himself had been a slaveholder, and had no sympathy with the merely political ideas of abolition. Whatever opposed the effort to maintain the unity of the country, must be destroyed.

THE ALLEGED SURPRISE AT SHILOH.

It has been repeatedly asserted that Grant was surprised at Shiloh, but the evidence to the contrary is incontrovertible. The preliminary fighting of the 3d and 5th of April necessarily put division and army commanders on the alert. The movements reported by Lewis Wallace, on the 4th, had a similar effect. Sherman had been skirmishing for several days; Prentiss had doubled his pickets the day before, and had a reconnoisance of a regiment out at three o'clock on the morning of the 6th; he received the earnest assault outside of his camps. W. H. L. Wallace also breakfasted early and had his horses saddled, "to be ready in case of an attack." These are not the indications of a camp that is surprised. Yet Prentiss, who fought till four o'clock in the afternoon, is said to have been captured at daylight and in his bed. Grant's dispatches of March 28th, 30th, and 31st, as well of those of the 4th and 5th of April, all furnish proof that he was intently watching for the enemy. The fall that lamed him on the 4th was got in returning from the front, whither he had gone to investigate the rumor of an attack after Sherman's fight. On the 5th, he sent three dispatches to Halleck, repeating the skirmish of the day before, and with one of them enclosed the following note to himself from Sherman: "April 5th. I have no doubt that nothing will occur to-day more than picket firing. The enemy is sanoy, but got the worst of it yesterday, and will not press our pickets far. I will not be drawn out far unless with certainty of advantage, and I do not apprehend anything like an attack upon our position." Grant remarked to Halleck on the same date: "Our outposts have been attacked by the enemy, apparently in considerable force. I immediately went up, but found all quiet. * * * I have scarcely the faintest idea of an attack (general one) being made upon us, *but will be prepared should such a thing take place.*"

Private soldiers and inferior officers, very probably, could not read the signs that told so plainly to their commanders the necessity of readiness; such may, very likely, have been surprised at what occurred; but Grant and his Division Generals, although of course they could not know at what hour or place the rebels might choose to assault at all, although they did not really expect an attack, yet knew that propinquity of a great army, and so far as could be, were prepared to receive it—*except in the matter of defensive intrenchments.* Up to this time the Western troops had not availed themselves of spade in war; but after Shiloh, both Generals and men, severely taught, resorted to the old Roman tactics, and never failed to intrench themselves after every day's march. Some, indeed, already overcautious, even schooled into absolute timidity; and, in their anxiety to become secure against the enemy, forgot that the first object in war is not safety to one's self, but destruction to the foe. Those who wish to be entirely safe should stay at home.

In connection with this question of surprise, it is curious to note that Beauregard not only does not claim to have surprised Grant, but says in his official report: "At five A. M., on the 6th inst., *a reconnoitering party of the enemy having become engaged with the advanced pickets,* the commander of the forces," (A. S. Johnston) "gave orders to begin the movement." Bragg, also, thought the rebels were attacked on Sunday, for, speaking of the first day's fight, he says: "The enemy did not give us time to discuss the question of attack, for *soon after dawn he commenced* a rapid musket fire on our pickets."

Again: "The enemy was encountered IN FORCE *at the encampment of our advanced positions.*" And still again: "In about one mile, we encountered him in full force along almost the entire line. His batteries were posted on eminences, with strong infantry supports." Now, Bragg was in front of Sherman and McClernand, and it is Sherman who is said to have been surprised.

HALLECK AT CORINTH.

We have room for only one more extract, and we select a few pages from General Badeau's narrative of Halleck's strategy at Corinth, the latter having assumed command in the field and having disgraced Grant in the eyes of the army, by communicating his orders directly to the corps commanders without allowing the nominal commander of the Army of the Tennessee to become acquainted with their purport—page 101:

The national army moved slowly up towards Corinth from the battle field of Shiloh, after Halleck arrived, making no advance except when protected by intrenchments. This was greatly to the dissatisfaction of both officers and men, to whom such operations were new, and seemed to savor of timidity. But Halleck had derived a lesson from the assaults of Shiloh, and the outcry in consequence: he was determined not to be attacked unawares, and collected his forces from every quarter of his immense department, concentrating a hundred and twenty thousand bayonets; yet it took him six weeks to advance fifteen miles, the enemy in all that while making no offensive movement, on the contrary the rebels constructed defenses still more elaborate than those behind which Halleck advanced. Beauregard's strength was estimated at 70,000; he himself reported it at 47,000, and the officers and men of his army declare they were anxious to avail themselves of their vast superiority in numbers. They believed, correctly, as was afterwards proved, that Beauregard was moving his troops from Corinth with a view to slide, and not to concentrate them. Grant shared this belief, and expressed it. Late in May, he was at Halleck's headquarters, when the probability of an evacuation of Corinth was discussed, and then made the only suggestion he ventured to offer during the siege. He recommended that an attack should be made on the extreme right of the National line, west of W. T. Sherman's division. The enemy's defenses in front of this point, he deemed defective, and urged an assault with a view of turning the rebel line, and then moving to the left and sweeping the entire field. But Halleck scouted the idea, intimating that Grant's opinions need not be expressed until they were called for. In accordance with this intimation, Grant did not again obtrude them.

On the 30th of May, Halleck announced to his command: "There is every indication that the enemy will attack our left this morning," and the largest army ever assembled west of the Alleghenies, was accordingly drawn out in line of battle, awaiting an assault. But the rebels had already slipped out of Corinth, on the southern road, leaving wooden guns and barren defenses to impose as long as possible on their enemy. Early in the day, however, the nakedness of the works and the silence of the batteries were discovered, and the national forces marched unmolested into the town. Beauregard's movements had begun several days before; his orders for the evacuation were dated the 20th of May, and his plans for the retreat, picked up among the wrecks of his camps, disclosed the fact that he had been striving to elude Halleck since the 9th of the same month. Soon after entering the works, Grant rode to the rebel left, and satisfied himself beyond all doubt that had an assault on Sherman's front been ordered, a good General could have demolished the rebel army. This was by far the weakest point in the rebel line, and in such a position to be suceptible to such an attack as Grant had recommended, in vain.

The enemy had surrounded his point of defense with an immense show of intrenchments and forfications, and vaunted his readiness to receive combat at any moment; when, in fact, his parade of batteries, artillery and magazines was little more than counterfeit, and his immense lines of earthwork remained as a mockery to his ability and his industry, unless the alternative is accepted that he never intended to defend them; for the moment he discovered Halleck ready to strike, he resumed his retreat, more demoralized than when he commenced it. The plan of his withdrawal seemed expressly calculated to facilitate the National forces in a successful pursuit; the roads were in admirable condition, and the country abounded in water; the troops, as a matter of course, to follow as they had been to fight during the siege. But the demoralized condition of the rebels, and the separation of their retreating forces, seemed not to be comprehended. The reports of deserters and prisoners, daily coming inside the National lines, were apparently set at naught; nothing but a vast offensive power seemed to loom before the magnified vision of the commander of this grand army, and an attack from the rebels was apparently the one thing apprehended by Halleck, from the time he set out from Pittsburgh up to the final point of the pursuit.

To cap the climax, Pope and Buell were successively sent out after the enemy. Buell was the ranking officer, and eventually took command. He formed a solid defensive line of battle, seventy thousand strong, reaching across the country from the vicinity of Boonville to Blackland, at a moment when it was obvious to his entire command that the bulk of the enemy's force had passed on, leaving a river behind, protected by an insignificant rear-guard. The seventy thousand remained two days, awaiting an assault from the retreating twenty thousand, and then, as it was discovered that the enemy had again escaped, the command was ordered back to Corinth, having marched out about twenty miles. During all these operations, Grant had been left in camp.

GEN. GRANT SUSPENDED A THIRD TIME.

In July, Pope was ordered to Virginia, and on the 17th of that month Halleck was assigned to the command of all the armies, superseding McClellan. He repaired at once to Washington and Grant was directed to establish his headquarters at Corinth. Grant's jurisdiction was not, however, enlarged by the promotion of Halleck; on the contrary, the new General-in-Chief first offered the command of the Army of the Tennessee to Colonel Robert Allen, a Quartermaster, who declined it, whereupon it was allowed to remain under Grant. A letter from General Allen, dated July 9, 1866, says: "I had joined Gen. Halleck a short time subsequent to the fall of Corinth, and was attached to his command, where he received his appointment of General-in-Chief, with orders to repair at once to Washington. Shortly after he came to my tent. * * * After a somewhat protracted conversation he turned to me and said: 'Now what can I do for *you?*' I replied that I did not know that he could do anything. 'Yes,' he rejoined, 'I can give you the command of this army.' I replied, 'I have not rank.' 'That,' said he, 'can be easily obtained.' I do not remember exactly what my reply was to this, but it was to the effect that I doubted the expediency of such a measure, identified as I was with the enormous business and expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department, from which it was almost impracticable to relieve me at that time. Other reasons were mentioned, and he did not press the subject. It is true that I was congratulated on the prospect of succeeding to the command, before I had mentioned the subject of this interview."

Military History of Ulisses S. Grant, from April, 1861, to April, 1865, by A. Badeau, Vol. I. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1868. Boston: Davis & Clark.

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Robert McEwen, a resident of the Third ward, Allegheny, met with a painful accident on Tuesday. He was engaged in hitching a horse, when the animal trampled on his foot, crushing it very severely.

HOUSE FOR RENT.—We invite attention to the advertisement of a dwelling house for rent, on Fifth street, near the Postoffice. It is a very desirable situation, for a professional man, being in the heart of the city. The present occupant, a clergyman, desires to secure a residence with garrounds, in a more quiet place in the suburbs.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT NICKELS.—A New York dispa ch in this morning's issue of the Commercial announces the arrest of three counterfeiters, engaged in manufacturing counterfeit five cent pieces. The dispatch further states that a large amount of the spurious coin was sent to this city for circulation. Look out for the "shavers."

OFFICERS ELECTED.—The Corinthian Chapter of Temperance and Wisdom, at a meeting held on Tuesday evening, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: King, J. H. Anderson; Master, A. L. Anderson; Warden, C. C. Ramsey; Labor, J. B. Anderson; Recorder, W. W. Jackman; Treasurer, J. H. Skelton; Pilgrim, A. Fitzpatrick; Sentinel, Cyrus Brownells.

M. E. UNION MEETINGS.—The union meetings now being held in the Liberty street M. E. Church (Rev. W. H. Locke, pastor) are of a deeply interesting character. The congregations are large and attentive, and quite a number of persons are every evening asking the prayers of the church. Quite a number of prominent ministers of this vicinity are present every evening and join in the services.

THE GAMBLING HOUSE CASE.—The hearing in the case of Robert Campbell, Captain Allen and Nat. Potts, charged, on oath of George W. Kemp, with keeping a gambling hell in Philo Hall, which was to have taken place before Alderman McMasters yesterday, was postponed until the 19th inst., and the accused were held in bail in the sum of two thousand dollars each for their appearance for a hearing on that day.

CONGREGATIONAL RE-UNION.—We would call the attention of our readers to a meeting of the association of Congregational churches of Western Pennsylvania, which is to be held at the Plymouth Church, on Hand street, commencing on Tuesday evening the 11th inst. and continuing until the following Thursday evening. Questions of interest and importance to the church of Christ will be discussed and a large representation from the different churches is expected to be present.

A NOTICE TO OUR OBSERVER.—Mayor Blackmore issues a police notice, which will be found in another column, that should have the attention of every good citizen. The cleaning of the sidewalks and gutters should be rigidly enforced, and the clearing of loafers from the streets also. If Mayor Blackmore's efforts are seconded by the citizens we may soon expect clean pavements. If the people will not and have the police fearlessly and without favor do their duty.

SKATING CONTEST AT CANONSBURG.—An exciting skating contest came off at the dam at Canonsburg, Washington county, on Monday, between James C. Rea and J. H. Lawrence. The judges for the occasion were Messrs. S. M. Floyd and H. J. Eckley, and the referee Mr. A. Herron. The contest lasted for two hours, at the end of which time it was decided that Mr. Rea excelled in plain skating, but for cross and grace in artistic display Mr. Lawrence was evidently the superior. After the decision was given the contestants, with a number of their friends, adjourned to a restaurant where the wants of the inner man were supplied.

Fires in Allegheny.

Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, a fire occurred at Henry Hart's brewery, on Third street, Allegheny, between East lane and Chestnut street. Fortunately the fire was discovered shortly after its commencement, and was extinguished without difficulty. The loss amounted to about three hundred dollars.

Last night about eleven o'clock, a fire was discovered in the stable owned by James Morgan, proprietor of the Morgan House, located in the Drove Yards, on Pasture lane, Second ward, Allegheny. Alarms were sounded from Boxes 17 and 21, and the firemen were promptly on the ground. The stable, which was a small frame, was destroyed, together with about two tons of hay. The stable has been used latterly as a hay mow, and no horses were kept in it. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Coal Miners and their Wages.

The coal miners employed at Armstrong and Ireland Stations, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, held a meeting a few days ago, for the purpose of agreeing upon their future course in regard to the proposed reduction of rates. It was resolved that the employers be notified that the miners will not dig coal for any sum less than four cents per bushel. The committee of two who were appointed to confer with Messrs. Kier & Foster concerning the rates of digging, reported that the firm had signified their willingness to pay four cents per bushel, when it was agreed to pay the fourth cent (or the fourth part of their wages) to those miners who have turned out for wages until they obtain employment. After making arrangements for the communication of the above action to miners in neighboring pits, the meeting adjourned.

Duquesne Borough Officers.

At a meeting of the Council of Duquesne Borough, held on Monday evening, the following standing committees were announced:

On Ordinances—John G. Brown, G. P. Wilhelm and Wm. Krebs.

On Finances—Wm. Krebs, Andrew Lyons and J. G. Brown.

On Streets—John Jahn, A. Lyons and Wm. Krebs.

On Wharf—G. P. Wilhelm, John Jahn and Wm. Smith.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Secretary of Council—Henry F. Eggers.

Treasurer—Gottlieb Fischer.

Solicitor—J. Charles Dickey.

Wharfmaster—August Duffner.

Bank Inspector—Jesse Sutton.

Street Commissioner—George Moul.

Timber and Board Measurers—John McDowell and John Williams.

On motion of Mr. Wilhelm, a tax of five mills on the county valuation was assessed.

Malt Liquors in the 22d District—Amount Produced During 1867.

The books in the office of Henry A. Weaver, Esq., United States Assessor for the Twenty-Second District, show the following statement of the amount of malt liquors, including ale and beer, produced in the District, together with the amount upon which internal revenue was paid, during each month last year. From the books it appears that there are about forty-eight different firms and individuals engaged in the manufacture of malt liquors, who make their returns in this District, and during the year the establishments were in operation on an average two-thirds of the time. The following is the statement. The amounts produced and sold, or removed for consumption, being given in barrels:

Month.	Bbls. Produced.	Bbls. Sold.
January	8,806	6,606
February	8,806	5,735
March	1,002	6,489
April	5,404	6,703
May	6,662	9,972
June	6,662	9,972
July	5,337	8,103
August	6,744	5,239
September	5,404	5,239
October	5,474	7,228
November	4,000	5,000
December	1,940	2,252
Total	67,254[illegible]	68,537

The Skatorial Congress—Match for the Championship.

The Congress of Skaters assembled at the Kessione Rink yesterday afternoon, and was organized by the election of the following officers: President, J. H. A. Hervey, of Cincinnati; Vice President, E. H. Barney, of Massachusetts; Secretary, Major R. G. Hervey, late of Brockville, Canada, but at present General Manager of the Rink. The credentials of the delegates were then read, when it was ascertained that the following States were represented by seventeen persons: New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri. A delegation was also present from Canada. After transacting some preliminary business a series of rules governing contests for the Championship were adopted. These rules are almost identical to those adopted by the New York Skating Club. The proceedings of the Congress were extremely harmonious.

At seven o'clock the match for the Championship and the gold medal commenced. Four contestants made their appearance, viz: John Powers, of Canada; Frank Swift, of New York, and Callie Curtis and Eugene W. Pratt, of Chicago. E. T. Goodrich, of Chicago, who won the Champion Medal at the Central Park, in this city, last winter, was expected to enter for the prize, but he declined doing so, giving as a reason that he preferred to meet the victor after the conclusion of the match, and would do so in case a challenge was extended to him. He states further that he will not resign the championship until the title has been wrested from him by a superior skater. The matter is not only one of general interest, and the public will be satisfied to let it remain with those most interested.

The tournament last evening was one of the most interesting and exciting that has, perhaps, ever occurred in this country, and was witnessed by about one thousand persons. Seventeen different movements were performed, at the conclusion of which the contest was postponed until this afternoon at two o'clock. The following gentlemen, who are expected skaters, have been selected as judges, and will make the award: E. H. Barney, Massachusetts; J. H. Johnston, St. Louis and C. V. Dodge, Long Island. The contest has created considerable feeling in skating circles, and great interest is evinced as to the result.

The masquerade will take place this evening at the Rink, and as two hundred ladies and gentlemen have already announced their intention to appear in costume, a grand display may be anticipated. The ice is in excellent condition—in fact, it could not be better. Those who desire to join a pleasant evening should attend the masquerade to-night, either in costume or as spectators.

The Postoffice Robberies—Black Pleads Guilty—Thompson Tried and Convicted.

In the United States District Court, before Hon. Wilson McCandless, At the opening of the Court, yesterday morning, the case of the United States vs. William A. Thompson and Robert Black, was called up by the District Attorney. Black pleaded guilty, and Thompson not guilty. It will be remembered that these parties were arrested some months since, charged with stealing letters from the Pittsburgh Postoffice, and some of the facts of the case have already been presented to the public through our columns. But as the case presents some features of extraordinary interest, and the testimony of Robert Black, one of the defendants, who was called by the United States, entirely clears away the mystery which attended the loss of so many letters of the business men of this city, we have had the facts of the case accurately reported, and give them to our readers.

THE CASE WAS OPENED

by Mr. Carnahan, United States District Attorney, who explained to the jury the law under which the indictment was framed, and gave a statement of the facts which the government expected to prove. The defendant, Thompson, was represented by Thos. M. Marshall and John N. McClurey, Esqs.

John T. Ward, sworn—Am cashier in the house of E. C. Pike & Co., St. Louis, Mo., wholesale druggists. Knew Thompson. Have seen him frequently in the office of E. C. Pike & Co., at St. Louis, Mo., in October, 1867. I drew a draft on Fourth National Bank, New York, in favor of and in the handwriting of Thompson. The draft was signed by the senior partner of the firm; the draft was for $2,000; the word "cents" has been substituted for "dollars" in this attestation was made after it left my hands in St. Louis, and is not in the handwriting of Thompson or myself; I mailed the draft in St. Louis Postoffice to the address of A. & D. H. Chambers, Pittsburgh, Pa., inclosed in an envelope; I never saw the draft after I mailed it in the envelope; I received a letter from A. & D. H. Chambers, Pittsburgh, acknowledging the receipt of the draft; never presented it for payment in New York.

George Gillespie, sworn—Had Thompson in custody in New York; saw him in the tombs; the Deputy Marshal for the southern district of New York is the agent to the tombs and gave Thompson up to me; I found the draft in question in his trunk; I found a check in New York; I told Thompson not to say anything that would criminate himself; I told him I would not promise him anything, but he said he had not presented the check; he said he had represented himself to be a man arrested with him as a confederate; he said he sold me he had brought it from Pittsburgh and borrowed some money on it in the cars.

D. D. Moore, sworn—Had a telegram from Hubbard, Bro. & Co., New York, to arrest Thompson at the Bank of Pittsburgh; the object was to get the money on draft drawn in favor of Park Bank, New York, by the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, for upwards of $2,000; the telegram stated Pike & Co. we did not indorse the draft, because we did not know the party; I went to the Bank of Pittsburgh and asked the money to be paid it came from Mr. Hubbard; I told the cashier I had a telegram to arrest the party who had presented the draft and he told me to do so.

George Beltzhoover, sworn—Am one of the firm of James Woodside & Co.; we had a note, the property of Mr. Hubbard; the draft in question was in payment of collection on the note; did not think the draft was genuine; we never had received it, and on presenting it to the drawee, I believe they refused to pay it; I received the check presented at the Pittsburgh office; I generally receive the mail matter.

Officer Mealy, sworn—Arrested Black on Sunday morning, the 27th inst., at Fourth street, Pittsburgh; found fifteen letters on him, addressed to Wagner & Co., fifteen letters unknown and identified; found a number of letters some out of the envelopes and packages of letters picked up by other parties; found a key in the pocket of Black.

Mr. Dalgleish, sworn—Am a clerk in the Pittsburgh Postoffice; have charge of mail for stolen letters; found fifteen lost or stolen; often on Sunday evening, October 27th, 1867, I saw boxes opened and letters taken out; and after they were put back, saw a boy, opened of A. & D. H. Chambers, and saw Thompson take it; saw a letter in his hand; saw it was directed to me; it was written from me; I ran out to the door; Thompson was running, following a man; others were following and he was caught at Virgin alley; this was Black; took some time to get it; Black, in the alley, took the letter; they were found by the carrier and brought to the Postoffice.

Grace Gallagher, sworn—Saw Black; saw no one else; Black is the boy; R. Robinson & Co. have a store in Pittsburgh; Black was in their employ.

Henry Rowley, sworn—Went to New York last summer to bring a prisoner; did bring him; Thompson is the prisoner.

Mr. Barr, sworn—Have a situation as clerk in Yeager & Co.'s; Yeager & Co. have a number of correspondents in New York and Philadelphia, whose names are signed to the letters.

Frank Bigler, sworn—Am a special agent for Postoffice Department; have been two years; had to visit Pittsburgh in investigations; was called to the postoffice; was there a week in the work of testing the Pittsburgh letters.

Levi Beardsley testified that depredations were going on in the Pittsburgh office.

Mr. Ackerman testified that he went with McCoy to arrest Black; found letters and papers near Virgin alley, and identified them.

The defense called the following witnesses:

Wm. Armstrong, sworn—Knew Black and Thompson; they were at the Fair of St. Bridget's Church on Monday, October 28, 1867. Thompson was carrying at that time.

Cross-examined—Can't say positively when it was; John E. Davis, sworn—I was in Pittsburgh on Saturday, 26th of October; saw Black at the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets; Black went up to the Fair; saw Thompson at the Fair; it was about 5 o'clock; saw Black; Thompson was carrying.

Thompson was with us on Sunday.

W. Williams, sworn—Testimony corroborated that of last witness, and here defense closed.

By agreement of counsel the case was submitted to the jury under the charge of the Court. The jury retired late in the afternoon, and after a consultation of about two hours returned with a verdict of "guilty." Sentence was deferred until Friday morning.

County Prison Society.

The Allegheny County Prison Society met in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Tuesday afternoon, Joseph McKnight, President, in the chair; Mr. R. C. Miller, Secretary. Prayer was offered by Dr. Clark.

Mr. Ogden offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be tendered to Messrs. Miner, Gildenfenney, Pittock, and Hunnell, for paper and magazines furnished; also, to the Western Penitentiary Book society for similar favors; also, to the Young Men's Christian Association for papers and the use of their rooms.

On motion, a committee consisting of Drs. Bell and Clarke and Mr. R. C. Miller, was appointed to inquire into the case of an insane prisoner now in the Penitentiary, who had been returned from Dixmont as incurable.

Mr. Knox reported that a house had been provided with beds, stoves, &c., in which the destitute may obtain food and lodging, and requested the society to take charge of it.

On motion of Rev. Clark, a committee consisting of Messrs. R. C. Miller, J. D. Carlisle and Dr. Gray was appointed to co-operate with the parties who have provided the house, and report at the next meeting.

Rev. A. McLaughlin, Agent of the Society, presented his first report, being for the month ending January 31st, 1868. He reports that he has daily received by the prisoners, many of whom evinced a willingness to attend to the subject of religion. He had a pleasant conversation with Dr. McKelvy, the new physician of the jail, who is very willing to co-operate with the Society in promoting the interests of the prisoners. He reported, too, that he was received kindly and courteously by the prison officials.

Thomas H. Rabe, Esq., was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

After an extended conversation on various matters, the Society adjourned to meet in the same place on the first Tuesday of March, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The Result of Playfulness—Little Boy Seriously Injured.

On Tuesday a lad named John White, about fourteen years of age, was playing with a boy named Shurs, aged about eight years, in Hawkinsville. The two were on a high embankment, above a small pond, which was frozen hard. Young White, it is stated, tied a rope around young Shurs's neck, and then holding to the end of the rope, jumped off the bank, upon the ice, hauling the little fellow after him. The force struck on his head with such force as to fracture his skull. White did not stop to examine the lad Shurs, but commenced running around on the ice, dragging the injured boy after him for some time. The little fellow in length rescued and taken to his home was at once taken delirious ever since. It is feared that the injuries will prove fatal.

DR. ABORN AT HOME.—Dr. E. S. Aborn has returned to the city from his Southern tour, and has resumed practice at his rooms, 134 and has resumed practice at his rooms, 134 Smithfield street. His few weeks relaxation from practice has improved him wonderfully.

Boiler Explosion—Engineer Killed and Fireman Dangerously Injured.

Yesterday morning, about five o'clock, a serious explosion occurred in the rolling mill of Mr. John D. Gray, at Frankstown, near Four Mile Run, on the Monongahela river. The boiler exploded, or rather collapsed a flue, resulting in the death of the engineer, John Harris, aged about fifty-two years, and the serious injury of his son, Joseph Harris, aged twenty-one, who was engaged as fireman.

The deceased was badly scalded, and the body was considerably mutilated. His injuries proved fatal in about half an hour after the explosion. He resided near the mill, and has a family of five children—a married son residing in Ohio. His son, who was firing at the time, was cut about the head, and considerably scalded and bruised. He is lying in a rather precarious situation.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Clawson was notified of the casualty, and proceeding to the scene of accident, impannelled the following jury: Messrs. B. B. Hunnicutt, Joseph Cupples, John M. Killin, William F. Turner, G. W. Huffman and John J. Evans. The following testimony was elicited:

John Thorne testified—The accident was caused by low water; the boiler was in good condition and the safety valve in good working order. The guage-cocks were in very bad condition, only one in six being in working order.

John D. Gray testified—Am proprietor of the mill; heard the explosion at five o'clock; he did not think anything serious had occurred to the mill; went over and saw what had occurred; went to the throttle valve and stopped the engine; then heard the deceased groaning, but had not seen him before; he was under the impression he was a sober and careful man; the watchman raised steam, and had not reported anything wrong; do not know whether the mud valve was closed or not; the usual pressure of steam was eighty pounds.

John A. Williams, testified—Am an employee of the mill. Came down at five o'clock. The engine had not yet started, but was going five minutes after. Went into the heating furnace to warm, and had been there about five minutes when I heard the explosion. Heard the groans of the fireman, son of the deceased. Called for help to assist in carrying him home. Stayed with him about five minutes, and returned to get oil to put on his burns. When I got near the engine I heard the groans of the engineer, and found him near the pitman. I assisted to take him home. He was not dead at the time, but died in about twenty minutes, shortly after we got him home.

W. F. Turner, testified—Came over to the mill this afternoon and examined the boilers; I am satisfied that the explosion was caused by want of water in the boiler. I have been a steam engineering nineteen years. Found the boiler iron good. My opinion is that injectors are not safe, as they get out of order sooner than pumps. Think the mill valve did not close.

J. D. Gray, recalled—The boilers had not been used since Monday, the 3d inst. They have been in use three years; were second-hand; bought them from Hussey, Wells & Co. They were made in 1854. Have had a flue burst in two, with two rings added to each. Two weeks ago the boiler was repaired on the bottom.

At this stage of their investigation the inquest adjourned to meet at one o'clock this afternoon, at the Mayor's office.

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Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

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Mary Haney, of the middle ward, appeared before this magistrate yesterday, and made information against Philip Gerron, pugilist and cattery, alias Philip Herron, of the same ward. Herron was arrested, and entered a cross-suit against Mary, charging her with disorderly conduct. Both cases were held for a hearing.

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A Colored servant girl, in the employ of Society of the peace, preferred by Solomon Grafle. The parties are neighbors, living in the Fifth ward, and it is alleged that the defendant threatened to burn down the house of the prosecutor. The warrant will issue on the complaint that has been made for a hearing.

Before Alderman McMasters.

LARCENY AND RECEIVING.

Emma Byerly lodged complaint yesterday, against Mary Akers, charging her with the larceny of sundry articles of bed clothing. The alleged stolen property was found in the possession of Mrs. Brawley, in the Ninth ward. Mary was held to bail for a hearing.

Before Alderman Gripp.

DESTROYING HIS TIMBER.

Michael Burkhardt made an information yesterday against Robert Bailey for malicious mischief in destroying timber. The parties reside in the Fifth ward. The defendant is charged with having trespassed on the premises of the prosecutor, and maliciously destroyed a number of trees. Bailey was also held to bail also lodged an information against Bailey for cruelty to the beast, alleging that the defendant had shot a valuable dog belonging to Warrants for the arrest of the accused, respectively.

[Before Mayor Drum.]

Joseph Letzkus, a boarding house keeper in Oakland, lodged complaint against David McKelvy, a conductor on the Oakland Passenger Railway, for fraud. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant run a board bill on him for fourteen dollars and then decamped. A warrant was issued and held in three hundred dollars bail for a hearing.

Thomas Hughes, lodged a charge against Letzkus, charging him with selling liquor on Sunday. A warrant was issued.

DISCHARGED.

T. C. Davis, charged with larceny by bailee, on oath of Henry Sack, had a hearing, which resulted in his discharge, there not being sufficient evidence to hold him for trial.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

WIFE DESERTION.

Mrs. Mary A. Pitcoffey lodged an information against her husband, Samuel Pitchfort, charging him with desertion, alleging that he has abandoned and refused support. He was arrested and committed to jail for a hearing.

[Before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny.]

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

A colored woman named Mrs. Maiala Bevins appeared at the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday and brought suit against a colored barber named Isaac Gordon, charging him with bigamy. Mrs. Bevins alleges that on or about the 9th of October last she was residing in Birmingham, and that Gordon was also residing in that place. Some time after the ceremony had taken place, it was ascertained that Gordon had previously been married, and that being at the present time, as alleged by the complainant, the information she determined to bring the offender to justice, and, for that purpose, visited Allegheny. Gordon was employed as a barber in a saloon standing saloon on Lacock street, and a warrant for his arrest having been placed in the hands of Officer Joseph Campbell, he was very soon in custody. A hearing was had in the case, when Gordon was held in the sum of five hundred dollars for trial at Court.

A Challenge.

I hereby challenge George Jones to play the Banjo with me, for any sum from $1,000 to $5,000. (Signed) JOHN BUCKLEY, California Champion Banjoist of the world.

Wanted in a Private Family.

A physician wishes to rent a furnished sleeping room in a private family, with or without tea and breakfast, in Allegheny City. Address Box 260, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

Fair and Festival of the Colored Baptist Church.

We will state that the Fair and Festival of the Colored Baptist Church, in Davis Hall, on Market, near Federal street, Allegheny, takes place *to-night* and *to-morrow night*. The object is one of the most laudable that can excite practical support. The Colored Baptists are earnest recognition by going to their Festival and leaving a liberal sum in their treasury box.

Health the Highest Blessing.

A circular free to everybody. Address R. S. Aborn, M. D., 134 Smithfield street.

Shetler's Plow-Potato Planter and Seeding Machine

Is now on exhibition at Spratt, Jones & Co.'s, No. 145 Liberty street, where parties desiring can see it in operation. State and county rights for sale.

THROAT AFFECTIONS, Consumption, Chronic Catarrh of the Head, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. f

REVENUE STAMPS, of all denominations, for sale at the stamp window of the Postoffice. 7th-tf

Obstinate Cases of Neuralgia, Nerve-Ache,

And other painful nervous complaints readily succumb to the influence of Dr. TURNER'S ANTISEPTIC, HURT'S GRAMMAR AND COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand.

BELOW COST.

BLANKETS AND SKATES.

Fine stock at McABOY, SPANG & CO.'S, 45 Wood street

Throat Affections.

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Truth Stranger than Fiction.

NEWARK, LICKING COUNTY, OHIO, January 19, 1867.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH:

Gentlemen—My wife having received so much benefit from your Bitters, I deem it my duty to give testimony in their favor. About one and a half years since she had a very severe attack of Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, which became chronic and continued for the above period of time, baffling the most skilful physicians in the country. We finally became discouraged, and gave up all hope of her recovery, when, by accident, my attention was called to your most valuable Bitters by Messrs. Collins & Thurston, Druggists, handing me one of your Almanacs. Finding them recommended for Bloody Flux, I bought one bottle, and commenced giving according to directions; and before *one-third of the bottle* had been taken she was entirely cured, and enjoys perfectly good health at this time.

Most respectfully, Yours,

W. D. NUTTER.

BRANCHVILLE, ALA., March 11, 1867.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sirs—I am hardly able to express my gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the use of your STOMACH BITTERS. I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for more than five years, from which I suffered no little. My physicians failed to give me permanent relief. I became melancholy and unhappy; my constitution was broken down by using mercury. Accidentally meeting with one of your Almanacs it induced me to procure a few bottles of your Bitters, which afforded me very great relief; and it is my sincere opinion that they will soon effect a permanent cure. I was pronounced incurable, and my recovery through your Bitters will be little short of a miracle. My neighbors express surprise at seeing me so much improved in health, and look upon my rapid recovery as wonderful.

Gratefully, yours,

ROBT. F. NEWTON, P. M.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

It is well known that bathing, ointments, and external applications, only drive Rheumatism from one part of the system to another. Sometimes with fatal results. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC RHEUMATIC PILLS often cure the worst and most protracted cases. Call for help to assist in carrying him home. stayed with him about two hours, and returned to get oil to put on his burns. When I got near the engine I heard the groans of the engineer, and found him near the pitman. I assisted to take him home. He was not dead at the time, but died in about twenty minutes, shortly after we got him home.

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A Colored servant girl, in the employ of Society of the peace, preferred by Solomon Grafle. The parties are neighbors, living in the Fifth ward, and it is alleged that the defendant threatened to burn down the house of the prosecutor. The warrant will issue on the complaint that has been made for a hearing.

Before Alderman McMasters.

LARCENY AND RECEIVING.

Emma Byerly lodged complaint yesterday, against Mary Akers, charging her with the larceny of sundry articles of bed clothing. The alleged stolen property was found in the possession of Mrs. Brawley, in the Ninth ward. Mary was held to bail for a hearing.

Before Alderman McMasters.

DESTROYING HIS TIMBER.

Michael Burkhardt made an information yesterday against Robert Bailey for malicious mischief in destroying timber. The parties reside in the Fifth ward. The defendant is charged with having trespassed on the premises of the prosecutor, and maliciously destroyed a number of trees. Bailey was also held to bail also lodged an information against Bailey for cruelty to the beast, alleging that the defendant had shot a valuable dog belonging to Warrants for the arrest of the accused, respectively.

[Before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny.]

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

A colored woman named Mrs. Maiala Bevins appeared at the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday and brought suit against a colored barber named Isaac Gordon, charging him with bigamy. Mrs. Bevins alleges that on or about the 9th of October last she was residing in Birmingham, and that Gordon was also residing in that place. Some time after the ceremony had taken place, it was ascertained that Gordon had previously been married, and that being at the present time, as alleged by the complainant, the information she determined to bring the offender to justice, and, for that purpose, visited Allegheny. Gordon was employed as a barber in a saloon standing saloon on Lacock street, and a warrant for his arrest having been placed in the hands of Officer Joseph Campbell, he was very soon in custody. A hearing was had in the case, when Gordon was held in the sum of five hundred dollars for trial at Court.

A Challenge.

I hereby challenge George Jones to play the Banjo with me, for any sum from $1,000 to $5,000. (Signed) JOHN BUCKLEY, California Champion Banjoist of the world.

Wanted in a Private Family.

A physician wishes to rent a furnished sleeping room in a private family, with or without tea and breakfast, in Allegheny City. Address Box 260, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

Fair and Festival of the Colored Baptist Church.

We will state that the Fair and Festival of the Colored Baptist Church, in Davis Hall, on Market, near Federal street, Allegheny, takes place *to-night* and *to-morrow night*. The object is one of the most laudable that can excite practical support. The Colored Baptists are earnest recognition by going to their Festival and leaving a liberal sum in their treasury box.

Health the Highest Blessing.

A circular free to everybody. Address R. S. Aborn, M. D., 134 Smithfield street.

Shetler's Plow-Potato Planter and Seeding Machine

Is now on exhibition at Spratt, Jones & Co.'s, No. 145 Liberty street, where parties desiring can see it in operation. State and county rights for sale.

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Fine stock at McABOY, SPANG & CO.'S, 45 Wood street

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We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of SEVEN-THIRTIES, INTO THE New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Dealers in Government Securities, COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO., Bankers, AND DEALERS IN Government Securities, Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets, BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF U. S. BONDS, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD. SEVEN-THIRTIES Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates. IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 5, 1868.

The measure that was proposed last week by some of the Philadelphia members of the Legislature to establish seven per cent. as the legal rate of interest does not meet with much favor, or even attention. The Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks that the proposition fixing a higher rate of interest than six per cent. is very well as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. We do not mean that the rate of interest ought to be higher than seven per cent., but that the rate should not be limited at all. Why should not money be as freely dealt in as any other commodity, and the same liberty be extended to borrowers and lenders to fix the price as is granted to buyers and sellers of potatoes, pork, or other articles of traffic? Why this discrimination? The holders of all marketable commodities are free to sell on the best terms the market affords. Not so with money. The moment that becomes the subject of barter this freedom of the market is interfered with, and the law of supply and demand, which regulates transactions in every other species of property, are met by usury laws, imposing penalties, the risks of which have to be paid by the borrower, over and above the market price. These laws, maintained on the pretext of protecting the borrower, naturally work to his oppression, for while the lender will never let his money go under its full market value, he will not incur the risk of any penalty without an additional charge to cover that risk. We have always taken the ground that the same freedom should be allowed in bargaining for the use of capital as for the purchase of corn or cattle, and we have always upheld and maintained these views, for the interest of the borrower rather than the lender, though mainly for the reason that free trade in money is equitable and just to all concerned. It has always contended for the full and absolute right of all individuals, employers and workmen alike, to bring to market the commodity they have to dispose of, whether it be labor, the product of labor, or capital, and to dispose of it on the best terms in their power, long, and only as long, as they do not infringe on other men's rights or illegal prejudice to the rights of others. Public sentiment no longer considers it a crime to lend money at high rates of interest. It is not now justified all around us, but we have examples of enlightened England and Holland in proof of the good results of exempting from their statute books the designation and the penalties of a crime which no man feels to be such. The wisest who have treated of this subject have demonstrated the impolicy of restraints of the most perfect freedom. No men of ripe years and sound mind, acting freely and with his eyes open, ought to be hindered, with a view to his advantage, from making such bargain in way of obtaining money as he thinks proper, nor anybody hindered from supplying him on any terms he thinks proper to accede to. While the Legislature may properly fix the rate of interest in the absence of special contract, it ought not to impose restraints nor seek to enforce penalties if maintained them at any arbitrary figure.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, report the following quotations for governments as received from Jay Cooke & Co., their New York correspondents:—U. S. 6s 1881, 113¾; U. S. 5-20s, 'G4, 111; do '65, 108; do '65, May and November, 109¾; do '65, January and July, 107¾; U. S. 10-40s, 96¾; Deferred, 1094; Compounds, 1864, 109¾; do 1865, July, 105¾; do 1865, October, 103¾; Gold, 141; 5-20s, 1867, 107¾; do 1868, 107¾; July 7-30s, 107¾; May Compounds,